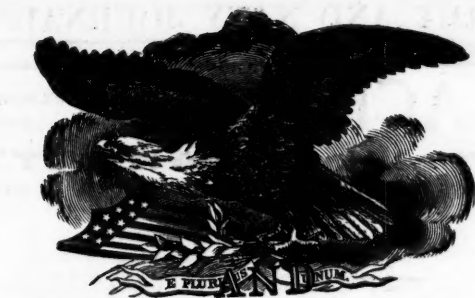


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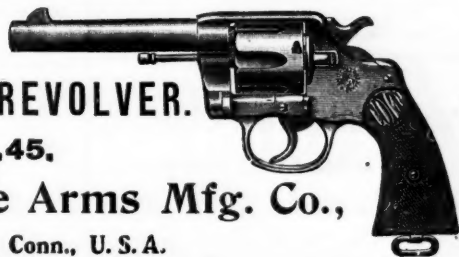
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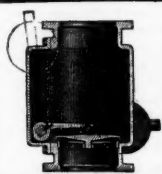
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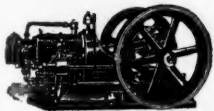


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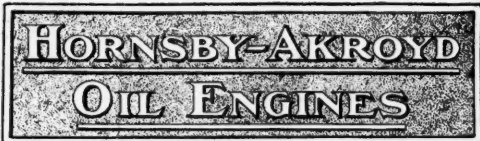
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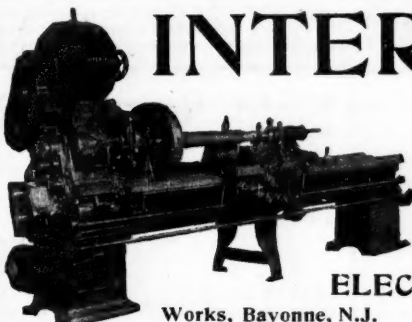
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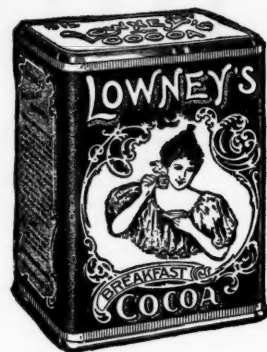
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Major Edward C. Carter, Med. Dept., U.S.A., to whose energetic and skillful work as Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands is due much of the credit for the triumphs of sanitation and preventive medicine in the archipelago, in an address read before the Philippine Medical Association made an impressive statement concerning the work which he and his associates have accomplished in the field described. After explaining the methods employed and describing the routine followed in dealing with epidemic diseases, Major Carter continued: "And now what do we find? Cholera has disappeared; bubonic plague is reduced to an almost negligible quantity, so far as trade and business are concerned, though no effort to eradicate that disease is for one moment relaxed; and the number of rats destroyed, inspections, cleanings and disinfections made, afford ground for hope that no fear exists of an epidemic of plague developing in Manila. Hog cholera and chicken cholera are now rarely observed. Rinderpest exists at not more than two or three places in the islands; surra and glanders in but few, and as for the locusts, may we not hope that the same fate that befell the grasshopper in Kansas may befall them? Moreover, an island has been set aside for lepers, with church, schools, kitchens, bakery, dining rooms, amusement hall, hospital, running water and sanitary appliances. It is intended to erect another village not far away from the one nearly completed so that these unfortunate persons may have their own houses, grounds, trees, fruits and other possessions, and it must be added, contribute, if they can, to their own maintenance. As for smallpox, the endemic and persistent curse of these islands, it has practically been eradicated from Manila, and is being fought more and more successfully in the provinces. There have been vaccinated in the provinces during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, 1,007,204 persons, and in the city of Manila for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1904, 213,492 persons. Our Government has met the calls for charitable aid in no niggardly spirit. It supports, in one institution, forty-five female orphans, some of the tender age of seventy years; one hundred and twenty-six orphans, male and female; aged and infirm, thirty-seven, and one hundred and fifty-two insane in another; one hundred insane, nearly, in San Lazaro; approximately six hundred and eighty lepers, not to mention the caring for of some sixty to one hundred sick women; say in all, 1,170 to 1,200 persons."

The reason assigned by the minority members of the House Committee on Appropriations for their opposition to the item of \$600,000 for fortifications in the Philippines is entirely unsound. It is stated as follows: "We are opposed to this expenditure for the reason that this Government has not yet determined what shall be our policy in regard to these islands. If we are not to hold them permanently—and we hope we will not—then there is no reason why we should go on year after year making therein permanent fortifications. On the other hand, if we are to keep them the American people have the right to know this fact and have the same definitely settled in advance of the expenditure of any money." This view of the case is evidently based upon the assumption that if the United States shall ultimately decide to get rid of the islands the money previously invested there in fortifications and other public works will be lost. That assumption is wholly unwarranted and misleading. All funds expended on such works would be simply in the nature of an investment for needful improvements, and in the very improbable event of a sale of the islands or their transfer to Filipino control, the amount would be reimbursed. It is self-evident that two or three of the principal seaports of the archipelago must be strongly fortified by the nation which exercises control over the islands. Without such defenses they will be one of the first objectives of an enemy having a navy at its dis-

posal. Therefore, if we are to retain the islands, the sooner we fortify them the better. On the other hand, a transfer of the islands to some other control will be the more easily negotiated if we have in the meantime provided them with effective land defenses, thus relieving our successors of the labor of such constructions. Admiral Dewey, General Miles and other distinguished officers of the Navy and Army have declared that the principal seaports of the islands should be heavily fortified without delay, and their opinions reflect a clear understanding of the situation. Whether we are to retain the islands permanently or not has nothing to do with the case at all.

The question of repairs and overhauling applied to a ship of war in these modern times is an extremely puzzling one to the lay mind, and why it becomes necessary to make repairs on a ship comparatively new seems past the understanding of the non-professional legislator. A single, and short, cruise on a battleship would probably disabuse any member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of the idea that the repairs called for by the competent experts of the Naval Establishment are unnecessary. The wear and tear of modern machinery are much greater than with the machinery of a couple of decades ago, and when the delicacy and intricacy of the machinery of an up-to-date warship are considered, the judgment of Rear Admiral Rae will be found to be accurate and based upon the facts of the case as represented to him by unbiased officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. A persistence in the course mapped out by Mr. Tawney will produce much confusion in naval matters and will militate against the efficiency of the fleet to an extent difficult to estimate. The refusal of the Congressional Committee to allow Steam Engineering any part of the \$1,000,000 asked for and Yards and Docks an appropriation of \$175,000, will seriously cripple work at the navy yards. The Bureau of Construction and Repair has telegraphed orders to all of the officers in charge of the work of that bureau at the various navy yards to cut down the working forces to meet the general conditions, and to make a full report immediately. Up to Feb. 1 the Washington Navy Yard had reported that it would be unnecessary to cut down the working force there. Such favorable reports are not expected from the other yards, however, and it is believed that several hundred workmen will be discharged. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has asked Secretary Bonaparte to make a special recommendation to Congress asking for the \$175,000. It is possible that the Navy Department, failing to get the desired deficiency appropriations from the House, will go to the Senate. If the Senate should grant the appropriations there is but little doubt that they would be included in the Urgent Deficiency bill.

An impressive tribute to the system of military training in vogue at West Point appears in the announcement that the government of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, after a careful investigation of the workings of that system, has decided to establish an institution patterned closely after the United States Military Academy. This decision has been reached after practical experience in what is called the School for Aspirants, a small institution established about two years ago in which the education of young candidates for the military service has been conducted in accordance with West Point methods, and with such great success that the founding of a larger academy conforming still more closely to West Point standards has been heartily recommended by the military authorities. The government has therefore appointed a commission, which includes several of the most eminent officers of the Mexican army, to organize the project and make recommendations as to the manner of executing it. The intention, it is explained, is to establish an academy which shall not only provide for its students a military education similar in breadth and thoroughness to that given at West Point, but which shall also include a post graduate course in special branches for those who graduate with distinction. The establishment of the projected academy will mark a long step in the important work of military reorganization in Mexico which has been frequently alluded to in these columns, and it will be recognized as a proof that those in charge of that great work have chosen correct models and methods for their guidance. President Diaz, the executive head of the Mexican government, has frequently expressed the highest admiration for the United States Military Academy, and it is another token of his statesmanlike judgment that he is resolved that a similar institution shall be established in his own country.

Press despatches quote Army officers who arrived at San Francisco Feb. 4 on the transport Logan from the Philippines as saying that the sole topic of conversation in military circles in Manila is the prospect of trouble in China. The 13th Infantry and two squadrons of the 8th Cavalry now in the islands have been ordered to place themselves in readiness for field service, and while their destination is a carefully guarded secret, it is generally believed that it is the purpose to send them into China on the first notice of an outbreak. It is stated that the officers of the troops mentioned above have received orders to be ready to move on twenty-four hours' notice. There is no doubt whatever that the American authorities regard the situation in China with concern, and there is a feeling that it may possibly become necessary to send American troops to Peking. The present trouble is far more serious than the Boxer uprising of 1900, its ramifications being

much broader and aimed not only against foreign interests, but against the present Chinese dynasty itself. Its immediate purpose is to overthrow the present centralized administration of the empire and establish the complete independence of the provincial governments. The success of that undertaking would, it is predicted, lead to the utter destruction of all foreign interests in China, and, possibly, to the massacre of their representatives. It is to protect such of those interests as belong to and are managed by American subjects that United States troops will be sent into China if emergencies shall require. Reports agree that there is a strong and increasing anti-American feeling in several of the largest Chinese provinces and that the boycott against American goods is becoming general. All advices, indeed, indicate that the preparations which the American authorities have made to meet contingencies in China are most prudent and timely.

In the current number of *The World's Work* appears an article entitled "The Army as a Career," which deserves notice. It is by "Lloyd Buchanan, an officer of the United States Army." There is no officer of that name in the United States Army, and never has been. The article begins with the statement: "When I entered West Point." No Lloyd Buchanan ever graduated from the Military Academy. Whether Lloyd Buchanan is an assumed name, though it does not purport to be, is a matter of conjecture. If it is, the question is whether the user of it had any right to style himself "An Officer of the United States Army." And finally, whether he knows little, or much, or anything at all of Army life as it really is, we leave the reader to judge from the following sentences culled at random from his article: "The average officer is considerably fatter and less erect than I imagined. * * * Army life is, except on occasions, a life of leisure. * * * There are many sides from which the Army may be considered, but they all present subordinate views of the situation as it is. Good fellowship, the excitement of an occasional skirmish, the interest of moving about from place to place and the native love that is born in some men for things military are matters that all have their weight. But the fact remains that in the Army a man leads a life with a narrow and unpromising future. He is required to live too well for his salary. If he marries, unless he has outside means, he cannot provide as he should for his wife and children while he lives; and if he dies he leaves them either to take the position of dependents or to struggle for their daily bread."

An officer of the Army who is as competent as anyone we know of to speak upon the subject, says: "The Larned article has raised considerable indignation among the authorities and among officers of the Army who fear that such an attack upon the soldiers of the Regular Army will have an injurious effect upon the rank and file of the Army, as well as upon the public, who may be misled into believing that the Professor, who is the senior on the Academic Staff, is the exponent of the views held by those who are training and educating our future officers, and that he also voices the sentiment of the officers of the Army at large. The article is full of irresponsible assertions, is chimerical in its premises, setting up a man of straw in order to knock him down, and the scheme proposed is Utopian. Colonel Larned does not deal solely with our Army, but takes in the modern armies generally, but no such soldiers as he conceives of are to be found in any continental Army, nor does any social ostracism prevail by reason of the citizen discharging the duties of a soldier." It is only just to Colonel Larned that those who criticize him should read the explanation of his article contained in a letter from him appearing elsewhere in this number.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., under date of Feb. 1, announces that the present visual signal outfit of the Signal Corps is as follows: Flag kits, 2-foot; flag kits, 4-foot; field glasses, telescopes, lanterns, field, acetylene; heliographs, field, complete, F. and G. shutter (6 blades). No further requisitions should be made for old type oil signal lanterns, station acetylene lanterns, type A. and B.; acetylene lanterns of 1898, torches, station heliographs or old type flag kits and staffs. All torch outfits and accessories are considered obsolete and should be submitted to an inspector for condemnation. The old type acetylene lanterns, station lanterns, station heliographs, old type flag kits, etc., will be issued for use as long as they are serviceable. Property officers are enjoined to report this class of equipment entirely separate from the standard equipment enumerated above, so that there may be no doubt as to the resources of the Signal Corps.

Noting with approval the contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that laws should be enacted imposing severe penalties upon the wearing of the uniform of the Army or Navy by persons not authorized to use it, our excellent London contemporary, the *Military Mail*, remarks: "Why not indeed? The thing in England has become well-nigh intolerable, and the *Military Mail* has called attention to the scandal time after time, but without avail. To think that not so very long ago—in the late Major Gen. Sir Henry Trotter's time—it should have been necessary to call upon the dustmen of Westminster to alter the pattern of their caps, because they had appropriated, pure and simple, those worn by the Grenadier Guards!"

There is some likelihood that the movement instituted in England by Field Marshal Lord Roberts in favor of a sweeping reform and a large increase in the British army will receive a powerful impetus from a source whence it was entirely unexpected. It appears that at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Japanese Diet on Jan. 31 the Japanese Minister of War, General Terauchi, was asked by a member whether the British army did not require extensive improvement to enable Great Britain to discharge obligations which might possibly arise under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the seventh article of which provides that in considering the conditions under which either power may render armed assistance to the other they "will from time to time consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interests." To that inquiry General Terauchi replied in the affirmative, adding that in accordance with article seven the matter would be brought to the notice of the British government at a future date. This incident excited a great deal of displeasure in England, and the utterances of the Japanese Minister of War were condemned as a violation of international courtesy. The minister and the leader of the Progressive party, in reply to whose inquiry his statement was made, have both protested that no offense was intended and that their only purpose was to "help our noble ally in effecting a most difficult but indispensable reform," and on those assurances the matter is regarded as a closed incident so far as concerns its international bearing. In England, however, it is admitted that this incident will greatly strengthen Lord Roberts's campaign for a larger and more efficient army, giving point to his contention and bringing to his support powerful influences which until now have been inactive. General Terauchi's statement is morally speaking an allegation that Great Britain is not qualified in a military sense to fulfil the contingent obligations imposed by her alliance with Japan. Such an implication, even when made in no unkindly spirit, must necessarily be exceedingly distasteful to the pride of the British people who, being an honorable nation, will inevitably prove faithful to their alliance at whatever cost. Consequently, if Japan's unpremeditated breach of international etiquette shall have the effect of accelerating the urgent work of reform and increase in the British military organization, it will have been on the whole a most fortunate occurrence. A token of increasing enterprise in the British army administration appears in the announcement that henceforth four officers of the regular organization and three from the Army in India will be detailed every year to the Japanese army, serving with it for two years. The officers from Great Britain will study the Japanese language and those from India will have regular service with Japanese regiments.

Capt. Albert Ross, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, in the course of his hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in behalf of the proposed appropriation for that station, gave an interesting description of the part which training stations play in the development of efficient seamen. He declared that our present system of training is the correct system, provided there are sufficient funds for its support, and added: "Taking the ordinary youngster off of a farm or from a town and putting him on board ship, he is in a state of mental collapse and in everybody's way, and when he looks up at the ropes, spars, and the many equipments he says, 'Have I got to learn all those things?' And when he takes all that into account, and the dangers of it, he wants to go home right away. These stations are intended to prepare him for his future life, by giving him the shore drills, setting up exercises, boats, field guns, care of person and clothing. There is much to learn in the four short months allotted. We proceed on the idea that in bringing the youngster into the Service he should not be allowed to pollute the body politic, and so the first step is the detention barracks. He enters the front door, turns to his right, is taken up by the officer of the day to see that the papers given him are all right, and that he has been properly enlisted. He then goes into the barber shop, where he is shaven and shorn, goes from there into the disrobing room—all valuables are stored in lockers for that purpose—and removes his clothes, which are sent into the fumigating room. He then goes into the bathroom, where he is scrubbed; from there taken to the surgeon's room, where he is examined; then to the paymaster's issuing room, where he is clothed in uniform. He comes in as a civilian and goes out a naval recruit. In the detention group will also be found messing and dormitory facilities, and here he is detained for thirty days, when, if free from disease, he will be sent to the main barracks."

Speaking of the changes in the office of Governor General of the Philippines, which, from William H. Taft, through Luke E. Wright and Henry C. Ide, to James F. Smith, it describes as "a steady decline in ability and qualification," the Boston Herald harks back to the old falsehood that "the United States Army was treacherously betraying and cruelly killing the people whose alliance we had sought against the Spaniard." We refer to this atrocious libel only to show that the malice and bigotry of the "anti-imperialist" propaganda are still alive and capable of being fanned into flame by any passing breeze. It does not matter that the work performed by the United States Army in the Philippines has excited the wonder and admiration of every European observer who has personally investigated it; it does not matter that intelligent Filipinos now recognize that work as humane, helpful

and for their own best interests, nor does it matter that since the American military occupation the islanders have gained a larger measure of liberty, that they have more and better schools, roads, bridges and other accompaniments of civilization than ever before. Such facts have no weight with the "anti-imperialists." Those gentlemen have but one purpose to serve and that is to impeach the integrity of the Army, and in pursuance of that purpose they have resorted to methods that would be scorned by the cheapest police court lawyer. We have nothing to do with the civil government of the Philippines—it is doubtless quite able to take care of itself as against the entire "anti-imperialist" outfit. But the Army is not permitted to defend itself against slander and falsehood. Its lips are sealed, its hands are tied and it depends for its defense wholly upon those who know and dare to tell what it has done. The record of its work in the Philippines is an open book and speaks for itself. It is the story of a task at once mighty and thankless, accomplished under almost inconceivable difficulties by methods which military critics the world over have described as unparalleled in moderation, skill, kindness and consideration for the people against whom they were employed. The annals of that trying undertaking form one of the most honorable chapters in our history and shed enduring luster upon the manliness, courage, forbearance and integrity of the United States Army. It is contemplated with gratitude and pride by every patriotic American. To the small-souled "anti-imperialists" alone belongs the unenviable distinction of slandering the brave men whose achievements in the Philippines the military experts of the world have so justly applauded.

The only paper in which the letter of the Navy Department to Comdr. Lucien Young, U.S.N., appeared last week was the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It was subsequent to its publication here that it was published by the daily papers. We should perhaps have stated that the publication was authorized by Commander Young, who very wisely concluded that it was best that the exact facts should be known. There was no departure from the usual custom of withholding a private reprimand from publication, except with the consent of the person most concerned. Navy officers are the best judges as to the exact amount of responsibility involved in this case and will understand that Commander Young's failure to sign the log has no bearing upon the accident to the Bennington. The Secretary's letter contains a high compliment to Commander Young for his "brilliant services in the past" and his "merited reputation for seamanship and gallantry," and it was best for an officer so distinguished as Commander Young, and so well known in the Services and throughout the country, to have the exact measure of the offense for which he was held responsible determined by his fellow officers who fully understand the difficulties under which an officer in his position labors in the matter of steam engineering. Commander Young so decided and, as we have said, he decided wisely, and we believe his friends will so conclude. The publication of the letter was made, of course, with the assent of the Department, but this assent was not given until Commander Young had written, saying: "So far as I am individually concerned, I have no objection to the publication of the Department's letter, as I am perfectly willing the public should know all and that I had done my whole duty." It should be remembered that it had been publicly stated that Commander Young was to be charged with responsibility for the sad accident to the Bennington. The finding of the court in his case, as the letter of the Department shows, practically acquits him of this charge, and to make this fact clear it was necessary that the Secretary's letter to him should be published.

Col. W. T. Duggan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command of the Department of the Lakes, in the case of Pvt. F. R. Remington, Coast Art., found guilty of desertion and fraudulent enlistment, and who was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two and one-half years, says: "The accused, upon arraignment, pleaded guilty to the charge of fraudulent enlistment and not guilty to that of desertion. The court then adjourned for the purpose of allowing the judge advocate time in which to secure evidence upon the latter charge, and, during such adjournment, the accused made his escape from confinement. In due time the court properly proceeded with the trial of the case, although the accused was not present, being still at large in escape. Instead, however, of proceeding with more than ordinary care, which such circumstances would seem to demand, the court, with practically no legal evidence upon the subject, found him guilty of desertion. This course was absolutely uncalled for and inexcusable, as sufficient delay for the purpose of procuring competent testimony would not have resulted in holding in confinement a prisoner during such adjournment. The finding on the first charge and specification is therefore disapproved. The finding on the second charge and specification is approved. The sentence is reduced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiting all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor for one year."

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., having transferred the command of the Philippines Division to his successor, Major General Wood, it is but fair to say that his services in the islands were wise, useful and commendable in every way, contributing powerfully toward the promotion of amicable relations between the

natives and the American people. His influence was exerted constantly to advance the interests of law and order, to reconcile the islanders to American control and to remove all causes of friction between the military and the civil authorities. General Corbin's policy was always firm, but gentle, its sole purpose being to uphold in the islands the highest standards of American rule, and to persuade the Filipinos that their real interests require the most harmonious understanding between themselves and the United States. General Corbin also aided greatly in encouraging the development of the commercial resources of the Philippines, in which he took the keenest interest, with the result that his departure from the islands is deeply regretted by the entire business community. In short, General Corbin's services as commander of the Division were thoroughly wholesome, helpful and honorable, and may be said to constitute one of the most enviable chapters of the record of his long and distinguished career.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., who, after relinquishing command of the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, spent some time in Japan, en route to the United States, to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, during that interval saw much of the Japanese troops returning from the war. One thing which particularly impressed him was the hearty manner in which the private soldier was received by the people. On this subject a press interview quotes General Carter as saying: "What struck me all through Japan was the way in which every private was honored by his townsmen on returning from the war. It would improve our Regular Service if the privates were received with bands and processions in the same way. We do not know enough about our men." As General Carter intimates, the profession of the soldier is held in higher esteem in Japan than in the United States. It should be kept in mind, however, that the demonstrations which General Carter witnessed were in honor of troops just returning from victorious war, when popular enthusiasm was at high tide. Under similar conditions American soldiers have invariably received a welcome quite as cordial and general. The real protest to be made in behalf of the American soldier is not that he fails of public appreciation and praise during war or at its close, but that he is so soon forgotten afterward. In a word, we, as a people, idolize him in time of war, and either ignore or sneer at him in time of peace. The unlearned lesson of it all is that a soldier who is worthy of honor in war is deserving of respect and consideration in peace.

General Buchanan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, in an official communication to his command says: "Post and company commanders in this department, especially those whose organizations have recently arrived, are expected to see that extraordinary precautions are exercised, in order that Government arms and ammunition be not sold, or lost through neglect. In view of the high value set upon arms and ammunition by the Moros and wild tribes (as much as 500 pesos having been paid for a magazine rifle), the holder of such property will be held responsible at all times and under all circumstances, and will be held at fault, in case of their loss or capture, unless he be killed or disabled in protecting or defending them. In addition to being charged with the money value of such property, an officer or soldier chargeable with neglect in any such case will be tried under one of the Articles of War applicable (15th, 16th or 17th). To justify the loss of ordnance stores in action, the circumstances laid down in G.O. No. 75, A.G.O., series of 1898, must apply."

The principal of a military academy in the State of Connecticut writes to us saying: "I am looking for a good man to assume the duties of commandant in our school and take charge of the military feature. I have been referred to you as one who could possibly put me in touch with a desirable man for the place. If you know of such a man, will you kindly send me his address that I may put myself in communication with him? I should like a man who is qualified to teach sciences and mathematics in connection with his other duties, also one who is temperate in his habits. There is a good opening here for the right man." We shall be glad to receive any information on this subject, and will refer it to our correspondent.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman O'Neill, of Kings county, in the New York Legislature, Jan. 24, would give honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of the U.S. Army and Navy preference for any kind of appointment, employment or promotion in a public department and on all public works in the counties, cities, towns, and villages of this State. The bill provides that this preference shall hold good in non-competitive examinations under the Civil Service rules. It includes soldiers and sailors who fought in the Civil and Spanish Wars and the insurrections in China and the Philippines.

An error has been discovered in the Telegraphic Code prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League, viz., on page 9, the second time the word "Budget" appears it should be "Bugler" (as in the former edition), and the asterisk should be in front of the first word "Budget," which is a new word.

The decision of the Panama Canal Commission in favor of a canal with locks instead of one at sea level as recommended by the majority report of the board of advisory engineers, will be heartily approved by the country at large, and will mark an important step toward the execution of the great isthmian project. The action of the majority of the board of advisory engineers was brought about by the united vote of the five foreign members who favored a sea-level canal as the ideal and without regard to its enormous requirements of time and cost in construction. Their recommendation was supported by three American members, and the result was a report in favor of a sea-level canal which the Canal Commission has disapproved by the votes of all its members save Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Endicott, U.S.N. The course adopted by the Canal Commission is vigorously sustained by the Chief Engineer of the canal, Mr. Stevens, and will in all probability be approved by the Secretary of War and by President Roosevelt, who has already signified his desire that a canal available for commercial uses shall be constructed as speedily as possible. If, therefore, he shall finally decide upon a lock-canal, the most important problem in the whole enterprise will have been solved and the way opened for the actual work of construction. The next thing will be to determine on what system and under what supervision the work shall be prosecuted. This is scarcely less important than the type of canal itself. We have repeatedly suggested that the safe, economical and expeditious plan would be to have the work done by contract under the direction of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and we earnestly renew that suggestion in the serious belief that its adoption would be in accord with the interests of the Government and the taxpayers, whose money will be used to build the canal. We believe, in short, that the highly organized energies of the Army should be used as largely as possible in executing the canal project. The Medical Department is thus engaged and has already wrought wonders in sanitary and health conditions in the Canal Zone. What it has done in its special field, the Engineer Corps can parallel, in point of efficiency, in the supervision of construction, as can the Subsistence Department in feeding the thousands of men who will ultimately be employed there. Those agencies are already organized and ready for service. They would require no experimental training to adapt them to isthmian conditions. The question of their pay, their functions and their responsibilities would cause no trouble whatever, and their operations would be thoroughly efficient from the very outset. Probably the Army will not thank us for thus suggesting that it be employed in an enterprise, the prosecution of which, even under the most favorable conditions, is bound to be attended by difficulties of the gravest and most perplexing character, but having in view only the interests of the country as a whole, we are persuaded that there is no other agency so thoroughly equipped for the task or any whose services would be so efficient, so economical or so secure against interference and confusion as the Army.

Referring to the untidy appearance sometimes made in city streets by enlisted men of the Army clad in khaki uniform, an officer, in a personal letter, denounces khaki as a "cheap cotton fabric, garments made from which are without fit or shape and which no man can wear and retain his self-respect." Our correspondent admits that there can be no question as to the utility of the khaki in campaign work and that it is particularly valuable in the presence of the enemy, but he holds that for other occasions it is altogether undesirable. Soldiers, in garrison and out, he continues, should always present a neat, trim appearance in keeping with their calling, in order that they may be received with respect and consideration by everybody, but this they cannot do in khaki. He therefore suggests that the khaki and olive drab be used only in field work and hard drills and not permitted on other occasions. "It is the Army blue and the soldierly bearing," our correspondent adds, "that make one proud to be in the Service." His views are in perfect accord with those expressed in an excellent article on the same subject in the New Orleans Picayune, a journal to whose intelligent and sympathetic discussion of Service topics we have frequently alluded. The Picayune contends that if service in the Army, the Navy and the militia is to be made really popular their members must be made to feel proud of their uniforms and that the way to do that is to give them uniforms that fit well and look well. "A soldier," our esteemed contemporary goes on to say, "should have a neat and reasonably showy uniform for all other occasions but use in the field. He should be made to feel that he is a becomingly-dressed man, that his uniform is attractive and draws favorable comment. The present uniforms of the Army are certainly not attractive, and they reflect anything but creditably upon the good taste of the people who designed them. They are probably the ugliest, most ill-fitting and untidiest military dress in the world. Much of the unpopularity of the Army costume is due to the abominable khaki service uniform, which the Army seems to think it necessary to wear on all occasions. If the Army is to be made popular its dress must be radically improved and made smarter in every detail. The ultra-utilitarian people in the Army, who hold that anything beyond the strict service dress is superfluous, have a very limited knowledge of human nature and should be promptly eliminated from any connection with the branch of the Service having charge of the Army clothing. The uniform is, in fact, all-important, in time of peace as well as in time of war, and there is no excuse for a country as rich as ours permitting its army to be the most scabbiest garbed military force in the world. Mere comfort and utility will not compensate for lack of smartness and good fit."

The Quartermaster General of the Army this week received a full telegraphic report from San Francisco from the Superintendent of the Transport Service there regarding the fire last week on the transport Meade. The report follows: "The board of officers, composed of Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Capt. A. E. Williams and Lieut. L. D. Cabell, to investigate the fire on the Meade, have completed their labors and a synopsis of their findings are as follows: 'That the fire was confined entirely to hatch No. 2, that this hatch was loaded with baggage pertaining to the 2d Infantry, officers and men; that the origin of the fire was at a point remote from the hatch and at a considerable depth in the hold; that the actual fire area was not over fifteen feet in diameter; that the fire started in one of two packages, viz., arms chest containing rifles and a quantity of mosquito netting, or a crate containing a mirror; probably the former. The origin is to

be accounted for only on the theory of spontaneous combustion; that the loading of this hatch was completed and the hatch was closed at 10 o'clock a.m., Jan. 31; that the fire was not discovered until 12 o'clock, midnight; that it would have been impossible for any person to have had access to the origin of the fire between the time of closing the hatch and discovery of the fire; that the officers and crew were prompt, efficient and energetic, and that water was at once turned on the fire and the blaze extinguished by flooding the compartment.' The board finds that the fire department of this city rendered immediate and most able assistance. The damage to the vessel consisted only in charring the ceiling on the under side of the orlop deck, this ceiling being for the purpose of holding mineral wool insulating on the under side of the refrigerating chamber. The damage can be repaired at an expense not to exceed fifty dollars. Casualties were reported in my telegram of Feb. 1 instant."

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., who recently made an extensive tour of Australia and New Zealand, has given an interesting account of his travels to the Manila Cablenews, in the course of which he speaks instructively of military affairs in Australia. Strictly speaking, he says, there is no regular army in that country, the whole permanent force numbering only about 300, though there is a considerable number of well-trained officers. The men of the regular force are virtually mechanics, retained to care for the guns in the seacoast defenses. Volunteers are trained from time to time and each district has at least two volunteer reliefs for the batteries within its limits. The volunteer army numbers in all about 37,000 men, and General Corbin regards them as excellent troops. Continuing, he says: "There was another feature of their military service that appealed to me. All over the Commonwealth there are under government supervision rifle ranges, where all men of proper age for military service are trained in target firing, a record of which is kept, and from those of marked efficiency all enlistments are made. Think what this would mean to us in the way of added strength to our national defense. Thousands of young men who will not enlist in time of peace in either the Army or National Guard would gladly qualify as marksmen. Only from these should war enlistments be made. This system well in force, we should never again march men to battle who had never fired a shot, as we did in the Spanish War. In one regiment alone it is of record there were over three hundred."

Citizens of New Mexico have submitted to President Roosevelt a petition reading as follows: "Regarding the expulsion of Stephen Decatur for hazing, with the exception of some women and a few men whose views on all subjects show them to be better fitted for petticoats, the universal opinion is that Stephen Decatur is worthy of the name he bears and should be reinstated in the Naval Academy. We want men in our Navy—not milkops. We want men who can do and dare: who can fight and take hazing or punishment as it may come; who can sink a Merrimac across the entrance to a hostile harbor; who can brave torpedoes and sunken mines and sound 'mess call' while under Spanish fire; who can enter a pirate's stronghold and fire their largest frigate, when recapturing proved to be impossible, as did Decatur of old. Stephen Decatur has the blood of heroes in his veins, his school record, including the hazing scrape, shows him made of the right stuff, and yet his career under the flag his fathers fought for is cut short, his honor impeached and the only alternatives left, service under a foreign flag or suicide. This seems to be American justice as handed out by men (?) who either do not know or have forgotten historical facts and have forgotten they were ever schoolboys themselves. Punishment he may deserve, but not that. Knowing your sense of justice we respectfully appeal to you."

The President this week accepted the resignation "for the good of the Service" of 1st Lieut. Kent Browning, 1st Inf., who was under sentence of dismissal from the Army as a result of having been adjudged guilty of drunkenness on duty. Considerable influence was brought to bear upon the President and the Secretary of War in behalf of Lieutenant Browning and the plea was made that there should be a mitigation of his sentence on the ground that this was his first offense. The Secretary, however, refused to mitigate the sentence, but finally agreed to allow Lieutenant Browning to resign "for the good of the Service." The President has confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Inf., who was tried by court-martial in New York city and found guilty of charges of violating his pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and drunkenness on duty, and sentenced to be dismissed. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 9th U.S. Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, and had previously served as a captain in the 161st Indiana Volunteers and as first lieutenant in the 44th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

When the 13th Infantry reached Fort William McKinley in Manila in December last, they were received by the 7th Infantry, then stationed there, with a demonstration of hospitality which the newcomers are not likely to forget. The Infantryman, the bright little newspaper organ of the 13th Infantry, in a description of the welcome, says: "The officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry fairly outdid each other in showing hospitality in the best sense of the word to the officers and their families of our regiment and to make them feel truly at home. In a similar manner did the companies of the 7th welcome the men of the incoming regiment, cheerfully and with accurate knowledge of our needs, providing a substantial supper, not of 'hard tack and bacon,' but of all the good things these islands do afford. There is no doubt that every heart in the 13th Infantry beats with appreciation of the well-timed kindness of the gallant 7th and we all sincerely hope that the time will come when we will be put in a position to return it with compound interest."

The Signal Corps' wireless system of the Army between St. Michael and Nome, Alaska, a range of 107 miles, suffered on Feb. 4 its first day of interruption since its installation eighteen months since. A violent storm broke the antennae, but communication was restored the next morning and the system is now in operation. This record of uninterrupted wireless service is believed to be unprecedented in the world.

COLONEL LARNED EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has probably surprised no one more than myself to find that my comments and suggestions in the current International Quarterly regarding our military system should have been received with so much interest throughout the country and been productive of such an amount of comment, editorial and secular.

Perhaps I owe an apology to my Army associates in active service for venturing to express radical views upon Army organization and the enlisted personnel, and if so, I will plead only that my academic activities have never detached my sympathies and interest from the Service at large, and that the convictions I voice are mature and profound. It distresses me to excite the resentful protest of any officer of service and ability, more especially against an issue which I do not sustain. I am at a loss to know how anyone could gather from a paper whose presentation is based upon the unsatisfactory status and character of the present enlisted soldier, that I regard him as an improvement upon his predecessor. The precise opposite is my conviction. I said that the modern private has gained an "individuality and initiative entirely at variance with the automate idea." I refer to the spirit of the age as affecting the type, nothing more. The Santiago Regular was, I believe, the best soldier we have put in the field.

In a paper published in the International Monthly, in April, 1902, upon "The Modern Soldier," I attacked the automatic private evolved from the Potsdam model, which had become the modern prototype of disciplinary development. I said:

But, together with fine clothes, passes also the wooden soldier, the masterpiece of the great Frederick and his father, and the military type par excellence up to recent years. This automaton perversion of man without mind or emotion—a marching, trigger-pulling and saluting mechanism—has been marched and counter-marched on European battlefields for the better part of two centuries; a patient ox led to the slaughter, coaxed and bullied to needless victories and unnecessary defeats by heroic swells in fine raiment to serve the miserable intrigues of hereditary rulers. This passive being was developed by a suppression of everything but mechanical impulse communicated by word of command. Individuality was obliterated.

In the same paper I ventured to express my convictions that determinative factors in future wars will be

First. The development of individuality and self-reliance in the soldier.

Second. Expert marksmanship in Infantry fire. Every man a sharp shooter.

Third. Expert marksmanship in Artillery fire.

Fourth. Mobility in large bodies of troops of the nature of mounted Infantry.

Fifth. The abandonment of nearly all close formations and maneuvers on the tactical field, as well as all drill and parade exercises of the old wooden order tending to automatic habits and ideas. The new soldier should be made intelligent, active, skilful with his weapon and self-reliant as above stated, and all maneuver formations for garrison or marching purposes should be elastic and natural.

Drill regulations to be greatly simplified. Nearly all the complex details relating to formal movements, both of the individual and of maneuvers are unnecessary, embarrassing to the man and without use in the field. Battalion drill, with precise alignments, closed rank formations and involved movements is archaic, and has no function in any operations of warfare. The immense amount of time spent in marching and counter marching, in perfecting an elaborate manual of arms and constrained mechanical movements, is even worse than wasted since it tends to make stiff, unthinking, blind and dull soldiers, and takes valuable time needed for instruction in their active duties as fighting and human beings.

My recent expression of opinion is a further insistence upon the earlier contention regarding the automatic and suppressive idea in the genesis of the modern soldier, and upon the fact that the trend of social conditions renders impossible the continuance of such a type. I also contend that such a type is not expedient in itself, is inconsistent with the highest and best discipline, and is undesirable as a citizen.

I may be pardoned for an expression of extreme satisfaction at the appearance in your issue of Feb. 3 of an article copied from the Military Mail, of London, upon the automatic German soldier, which confirms in the most striking manner my contentions regarding this product as brought to its highest possible pitch of development in the German military machine. Regarding this wooden automaton I say:

The beginning and end of this type is automatism, and its ideal fruit would be, for the private soldier, a mere human mechanism without will, initiative, independent thought, social status or clearly defined rights; and, for the officer, a carefully and specially trained despot penetrated with self-sufficiency and pride of caste, and controlled by an artificial code of military ethics, whose principal motive is to perpetuate the military caste and its hectic canons of military honor.

And the article quoted from the Mail makes similar comments upon him. My sincere convictions, based upon some study of social conditions, are that the *genius of the American Republic is inconsistent with the feudal army*, and that no temporary expedients of organization or special reform will establish it upon a sound basis which ignores the necessity of fundamental change in the status of the enlisted man, the necessity of dignifying his personality, and of giving him an interest and pride in his profession similar to that of the commissioned officer. Unless there is a community of self-respect and interest the genius of the Service is unsound. A body of resentful, declassed military prisoners; underpaid in comparison with their civilian equals, or by the standard of intelligence demanded by their duties as modern soldiers; without fair hope of advancement or development; and separated from their officers by a gulf of social inferiority based upon feudal prejudice is not a healthy basis for the organization of an American, or indeed, any modern army. Until the enlisted man is so circumstanced as to have the same profound personal interest and pride in his profession as has the commissioned officer, no partial remedies will make him effective in our establishment.

I believe, also, that in our military system the peace establishment must be a school for all, and that unless it is made so its existence for the greater part of the peace period is a costly waste of money. It takes three or four years, at the most, to develop the present enlisted private into an efficient fighting mechanism of the automatic type, so that, for the "first line" in the war emergency, an army of 60,000 or 100,000 men has been maintained for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years; and, after all the outlay, the country has simply 100,000 or 60,000 privates of that type. If during these years the Army had been a school, not only would the country possess the "first line" of 60,000 or more, but the land would be full of many thousands of graduated soldiers with diplomas of service

and volunteer commissions in their pockets, fit to give immediate organization to all volunteer levies.

CHAS. W. LARNED.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1906.

AN UNJUST BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to invite the attention of your readers to an act of what will result in the gravest injustice to all lieutenants of Artillery should the bill for the increase of that arm of the Service, now before Congress, become a law. Section 10 of the bill provides:

"First and second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry of longer commissioned service at the date of approval of this act than officers of Artillery of corresponding grades who would otherwise be promoted under this act, shall be given the option of promotion to the next higher grade in the Artillery, subject to examination to be prescribed by the President."

At first glance one is struck by the very unusual, to say the least, provision that vacancies in one arm of the Service are to be filled by promotions from other arms so long as there are any officers in the other arms who desire such promotion, but the real injustice of the case is not apparent without more careful study. The bill does not state that officers may transfer to the Artillery with rank from date of present commission, and then take their chances with Artillery officers of being promoted to the next grade, as was the case with second lieutenants in 1901. It states that so long as there is an officer of Cavalry or Infantry who has longer commissioned service than an officer of Artillery who would be promoted, he shall have the opportunity of such promotion.

In 1901 officers of Volunteers were appointed in both grades of lieutenant, regardless of length of service their grade being determined solely with respect to age. As a result, when the lists were rearranged according to lineal rank, it was found that the senior second lieutenants had, in general, as much commissioned service to their credit as the senior first lieutenants. These senior second lieutenants were soon promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, and are now among the juniors in that grade in their respective arms of the Service.

Let us see what effect this will have upon the class of 1900, and consequently upon all officers junior to them. It will be remembered that Glade and Bowen, the only two members of this class who remained in the Infantry in 1901, were not promoted to fill original vacancies caused by the Act of Feb. 2, Dodge, of the 25th Infantry, is the next man above them on the lineal list of Infantry first lieutenants, and therefore has more commissioned service to his credit than they. By the last Army Register, Dodge ranked number 928 on the relative list, and number 383 on the lineal list. In other words, he was exceedingly low ranking—the lowest, in fact, that I have been able to find, who has more commissioned service than 1900, and I therefore have taken him as an example. According to Section 10 of the bill, Dodge is eligible to promotion to the grade of captain of Artillery before Lawson, the senior man of 1900 in the Artillery, who stands 622 on the relative, and 100 on the lineal list. Furthermore, this privilege is given Dodge, whereas Baer, the senior man of 1900 in the Cavalry, who stands 353 on the relative, and 95 on the lineal list, is debarré.

The argument will probably be advanced that very few, if any, officers of the Cavalry and Infantry will want to transfer, especially as the chances are so much in favor of their being assigned to the Coast Artillery. I answer that normally this is true; but when a man near the bottom of the first lieutenants of Infantry has an opportunity of being promoted to a captaincy in the Artillery by studying a little ballistics, thereby jumping over the heads of hundreds of other officers, it will be surprising if the majority of the original vacancies created by this bill are not filled in this manner. And yet the bill is entitled a bill "to increase the efficiency of the Artillery." Mirabile dictu!

Let me make a simple suggestion that will not cut our friends of the Infantry and Cavalry out of profiting by this bill, and at the same time will remove this injustice. Let there be an amendment added to the bill providing that all officers of Artillery who were promoted or appointed to fill original vacancies by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, be re-commissioned to rank from Feb. 2, the same as the other arms. Then permit first or second lieutenants of Cavalry or Infantry to transfer to the Artillery with rank from their present dates of commission, and take their chances of promotion with the present Artillery officers. To my mind, this would be fair to all concerned, and though some of us, including myself, would lose some files, we would not be jumped by officers several hundred files our junior. I am one who has already lost over one hundred files on bills to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Army. A FILE LOSER.

TRANSFER OF LIEUTENANTS TO ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposed transfer and promotion of first and second lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry as provided for in section 10 of the Artillery Increase bill, will certainly work an injustice on the Artillery lieutenants as it reads now and will any way it can be worded.

Why permit these transfers? Are we first and second lieutenants of Artillery not capable of holding down these places? If we are not, will anyone say that the Cavalry and Infantry lieutenants are? The bill itself answers the question when it says the Cavalry and Infantry lieutenants will transfer "subject to examination to be prescribed by the President." Is it fair to jump men over us who are not able to pass the regular promotion examination?

The Artillery lieutenants certainly deserve the little promotion this bill will give. Are there any Cavalrymen or Infantrymen who have served as lieutenants from twenty-five to thirty-three years, as Artillerymen have, and in a great many cases too? And did Congress afford relief to those men by permitting them to transfer and fill vacancies in the Infantry and Cavalry—thus jumping over the heads of a great many deserving men? On examination of the Register I find that just after the Civil War Infantrymen served as lieutenants from twelve to twenty years, Cavalrymen from nine to fifteen, while, as before stated, some Artillerymen were "tenientes" thirty-three years. As to the present: The West Point class of '99 are all just captains in the Artillery. In the Cavalry more than half are captains, while in the Infantry they are about six months from their captaincies. The West Point class of 1900, in the Artillery, are half way up the list of first lieutenants. Cavalry, same relative place.

In the Infantry, not quite half way up the list of first lieutenants. The West Point class of 1901, in the Cavalry and in the Artillery, are in the same relative places—at the foot of the list of first lieutenants. In the Infantry, they would be higher. These classes are taken as guides because it is easy for a graduate to trace them. The relative advancement of men who are not graduates can be readily seen by comparing lengths of commissioned service.

If no transfers are allowed, and the increase be made by increments to cover five years, the West Point class of 1900 will barely be captains in 1910, thus serving as lieutenants ten years. The class of 1901 might get their captaincies in 1914, thus serving as lieutenants thirteen years. And so on, the next class three or four years later—i.e., about seventeen years a lieutenant. This is longer than probably 90 per cent. of Cavalry and Infantry lieutenants have served before attaining their captaincies. Is this rapid promotion? Certainly it is no faster than what the Cavalry and Infantry have seen in the last forty years.

And from a practical standpoint would it be just for the corps to run in a lot of officers as captains and first lieutenants who have had no training for this scientific arm? The Artillery suffered in the Feb. 2, '01, bill. Due to the interpretation of this bill, I once saw an Infantry officer in command of a post where an Artillery officer having ten years more commissioned service, was stationed. Others can undoubtedly testify to similar cases.

Let this injustice be rectified before subjecting us to another one. If the General Staff is bent on this transfer, let the application of the bill be to only those senior Cavalry and Infantry lieutenants who are older than all the Artillery lieutenants whom they jump—otherwise the measure will come as a punishment which will inflict us throughout our careers.

I know I am not alone in this protest. Had anyone known of this proposed transfer you would undoubtedly have received many similar communications ere this. I hope, as many others probably do, that Congress will not enact this punishment on us. It might be fortunate were this a short term session. As a last resort, we can hope that they will do nothing.

ARTILLERY.

CASE OF MIDSHIPMAN WELLER.

New York city, Feb. 3, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 646 of your JOURNAL for Feb. 3, I note a paragraph reading as follows: "Mr. George H. Mann, who was the counsel for several midshipmen during their trial on charges of hazing before the court-martial in session at the Naval Academy, has determined to prosecute suits for salary due them before the U.S. Court of Claims, and thus secure the decision of a civil court on the controverted points of the law arising during the trial. The first case to be tried, that of Emory (sic) C. Weller, dismissed summarily by the Superintendent (sic), is now pending."

A gentleman to whom I read the above matter remarked, in answer to a question, that Mr. Mann must be the attorney or counsel in the Weller case, and such inference appears to be the only one drawn from the statement. Inasmuch as Mr. Mann had had nothing whatever to do at any time with the Weller suit, and probably never heard of it until Secretary Bonaparte referred to it in his annual report, I shall have to ask that you publish this letter in your coming issue. Nor was Mr. Weller dismissed for hazing. It is a matter of record that, in 1903, I raised the identical question raised in the Weller suit, but the gentleman most interested would not sue in the Court of Claims, so the record is not in that Court, but it exists, nevertheless, and a certain recommendation of Secretary Bonaparte's last report shows that he had considered that 1903 question, in all likelihood, as well as the Weller suit, before making his recommendations about changes in the laws. The Weller suit was begun in May, 1905, and was argued on Jan. 31 last.

R. W. BARKLEY.

A NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

Lawton, O.T., Jan. 27, 1906.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been reading with interest the communications to your valuable paper in regard to "The National Guard as a Reserve" and have been waiting to hear from some company commanders on the subject, as it seems to me that the company officers are the men who make or mar the efficiency of the National Guard, and especially are the defects laid at the door of the company commander.

Very few men can speak of the value of the Guard as a whole because most of us are only familiar with local conditions, and in speaking of the Guard are like the blind men who saw the elephant. We may be right as regards the part of the Guard we know, and wrong as regards the rest of it, for the reason that the Guard is a State organization and its condition is good or bad accordingly as it is supported by the State; therefore its condition in one State is no guide to its condition in another. The question, "What will it take to make an efficient National Guard or Reserve?" can be answered by one little word of five letters, so easy to spell and so hard to get, to wit,—money. It takes money to maintain the Guard and if the State don't supply it the Government must in order to have an efficient Guard or Reserve or whatever it may be called. Perhaps if Congress should require the States to supply a certain amount before sharing in the amount furnished by Congress, it would have the desired effect.

This should be done, and a more uniform system of Government adopted for the Guard and more power given in some of the States to punish its members than is now provided. If this were done why would not the Guard be a reserve in fact? The Dick bill provides that the Guard or any part of it may be called into the active service of the Government and that it shall be the first called upon in case of war. If that doesn't make it a reserve, what does? The States should be required to furnish suitable armories and not make it necessary for companies to keep a four or five thousand dollar equipment in a fifteen-dollar-a-month shack. Armories should be provided which may be used by members of the Guard as a club and amusement hall at such times as it is not required for drill or military exercises. The enlisted man is the factor that must be reckoned with and he must feel that there is some benefit to be derived from his connection with the Guard; not in a financial way, but in a physical way, although there is no doubt that he should be paid a small amount for attendance at drills and for time spent on the target range. Patriotism is a good thing to talk about, but it doesn't buy a meal ticket, and when you take him away from his business for a few days for target practice and require him to lose his pay for the

time spent and stand the expense of the trip in addition, it is more than some of them can stand and they just don't do it, therefore the target report shows up badly to say the least. Another thing, most of the members of the Guard are employees and must get the consent of their employers when they would spend time on the range, and this consent is not easy to obtain in a great many cases. This would be true of a reserve formed outside of the Guard as well as of the Guard, and what is to be done about it?

With active service it is different. I had the honor to command the first company of the Guard ever ordered into active service in Oklahoma and we turned out eighty per cent. to go to Snyder just after that small city was destroyed by a cyclone last spring. The other twenty per cent. were out of town and could not be sent word in time to be of service and they have been displeased ever since because they did not have a chance to go. The work on this occasion was very hard, consisting of guard duty nights and fatigue work day times, and no member of this company rested more than seven hours out of the twenty-four during the six days we were on duty, and no word of complaint was heard and no member of the company went upon sick report. This seems to show what the Guard will do when called upon and doubtless hundreds of other companies can show a like or better record.

The statement that Regular and Guard officers do not get along well together does not seem to me to be worthy of a moment's consideration. If the Guard officer when brought into contact with the Regular will act as an officer and gentleman, there will be no ground for complaint. It has been my good fortune to attend officers' school at Fort Sill, O.T., and also Fort Crook, Neb., and I had the pleasure of meeting quite a large number of officers of the Regular Army, from brigadier general down, and must say that at no time and place have I received kinder treatment than at the hands of these officers, and have no fear in saying that if officers of the Guard will take advantage of every opportunity to meet and get acquainted with officers of the Regular Army, they will find them at all times ready and willing, by kind advice or friendly criticism, to assist the Guard officer in his work, and if this advice is taken to heart it will be found very useful in Guard work.

FRANK BEN KING, Capt., C.E., Ok. N.G.

UNPATRIOTIC UNIONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your issue of Jan. 27 contained an editorial which refers to the case of Lieut. R. W. Drury and Pvt. John B. Dowd, both of the 9th Infantry, U.S.A. Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd were charged with murder in connection with the killing of W. H. Crowley, who was detected in stealing Government property from the Allegheny Arsenal, and was shot and killed in trying to escape. In discussing the case you speak of the unfriendly treatment the soldiers received, which you say if true, is a reproach to Allegheny county. Now, while I agree heartily with the spirit of your editorial, I would like to bring out some facts bearing on the case, which may explain the hostile spirit referred to, and set Pittsburg right as regards her feeling towards the United States Army.

The Allegheny Arsenal was located in Pittsburg upwards of sixty years ago. At that time it was situated in one of the choicest parts of the city, but to-day it is surrounded by mills and factories, and the houses in the neighborhood are the homes of millmen and laborers, and if one were to ask where the lowest and toughest part of Pittsburg was located, he would be directed to the ten squares surrounding the Allegheny Arsenal. It is a well known fact that union labor is to-day opposed to anything that stands for the upholding of law and order, and this spirit is at the root of the ugly treatment given the members of Co. B, 9th Infantry; the killing of Crowley may have increased the bitterness, but the real cause is the mistaken position the great mass of laboring men take toward the representatives of the Government.

The feeling of the vast majority of the citizens of Pittsburg towards Co. B, 9th Infantry, or any officer or enlisted man of the Army is the kindest and best; the record of Pittsburg for loyalty is an evidence of her feeling for the Army. Pittsburg, being one of the greatest industrial centers in the world, has a large laboring element, and the action of ignorant men, without the spirit of loyalty that goes with the American born, while it is to be deplored, does not represent the great mass of the people. Incidents such as the one this article refers to only go to show the truth of the words of President Roosevelt to the National Guard Association at the White House, Jan. 22, when he said: "In a great industrial civilization such as ours, we may just as well face the fact that there is a constant tendency to do away with, to eliminate the qualities which make a man a good soldier. It should be the steady object of every legislator, of every executive officer, and above all you gentlemen who have to do with the National Guard, to try to encourage these qualities, to try to counteract the tendency towards their elimination." Now, while the President may not have had in mind conditions such as the writer has been discussing, still in a broad sense, his words cover the situation exactly; this poison of unionism which is spreading over the entire country bodes ill for the future. To-day the men who are members of trade unions and members of the National Guard are told they must choose between the two.

In 1892, when the two Pittsburg regiments left for Homestead, the friends of union labor congregated on the sidewalk, and poured upon the soldiers curses and the vilest epithets; again, in 1903, when the 14th Infantry, N.G.P., was returning from three weeks of riot duty in the coal regions, in passing a building in course of erection, the workmen hurled bricks, mortar, boards, etc., down upon the heads of the soldiers. The regiment was halted and a guard hurried into the building, but the men escaped.

It seems to me from my experience in the National Guard, during which time I served with my regiment in three riots, that something must be done to counteract the evils of unionism. In all labor troubles unionism has for its ally socialism and anarchy, and it is this fact that makes the question a serious one. It should be the aim of the general government to encourage in every way possible everything that tends to instill patriotism and love of country in the hearts of the people. Nothing encourages patriotism like military training, and money spent by the Government in training the school boys to shoot, and to love and respect the Stars and Stripes, to encourage military departments in colleges and universities, and in improving and encouraging the National Guard of the several States, will repay it a thousand fold.

HARRY F. DAVIS, Capt., 18th Inf., N.G.P., Ret.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30, 1906.

Another effort was made recently by Captain Spencer, on the retired list of the Army, to obtain, under the Act of April 23, 1904, the advanced rank given to retired officers who served during the Civil War. The case was referred to the J. A. General of the Army this week and he wrote the following opinion which will be found of interest: "The Act of Oct. 1, 1890, and other statutes and regulations governing the advancement of officers in the military service, do not operate, *pro proprio vigore*, to effect the promotion of an individual officer in any case; for this an exercise of the appointing power is necessary. The law establishes a rule of seniority in promotion but, as it imposes a restriction upon the appointing power which is vested in the President and the Senate, it is subject to the rule of interpretation that statutes in derogation of a power vested in an officer, or department of the Government by the Constitution must be strictly construed. It appears from the papers in reference that Lieutenant Spencer's right to promotion accrued on Feb. 20, 1891. On that date, if he was qualified for advancement, it became the duty of the President to initiate an exercise of the appointing power by nominating him to the Senate for advancement to the grade of captain. Being found physically disqualified for advancement, the provisions of the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, became applicable to his case, and he was placed on the retired list with the rank (of captain of Infantry) to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted. As the grade actually held by Captain Spencer when he was placed on the retired list was that of a first lieutenant, the Act of April 23, 1904, did not operate to advance him as the rank held by him when that statute went into effect was one grade higher than that 'actually held at the time of retirement.' It is therefore the opinion of this office that Captain Spencer has not been wronged in respect to his advancement and that the Act of April 23, 1904, has no application to his case."

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department is preparing to advertise for bids for 50,000 pairs of shoes for the enlisted men of the Navy, to be issued as soon as the present supply of about 10,000 pairs of the old style is exhausted. Samples of the new shoe, which will differ greatly in shape and style, have been approved by the bureau and by the fleet commander of the Atlantic Fleet and the bureau has now sent the estimated price to the fleet commander for approval. It is believed that the shoe will cost about \$2.50 a pair, or perhaps somewhat less, the present shoe being sold to sailors for \$1.90. The improvement in wear, appearance and comfort justifies the difference in cost. The old type of shoe, with a low instep and a heavy seam across the instep, has been notoriously uncomfortable, and many of the sailors find it necessary to split the instep of the shoe with a knife as soon as they get a new pair. The new style of footwear is a low quarter, heavily made and with a capped toe, which is also something new. The instep is built much higher and the leather is apparently stronger. The shoes differ greatly in appearance. In connection with the preparation of specifications for shoes for the men of the Navy the experts have drawn an interesting conclusion, namely, that the sailor man in the Navy to-day is not the flat-footed, low insteped sailor for whom the shoe now in use, and which is to be replaced, was made. The old boot is almost flat on the bottom and is very hard on the men's feet. The new one is built on more modern lines, and, according to the experts, is designed to meet the change in the shape of the sailor's foot. The conclusion is drawn, backed by proof and evidences from other directions, that the physical type of man in the enlisted personnel of the Navy to-day is far superior to the man who was in the Navy at the time the old shoe was designed some years ago.

Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, chairman Scholarship Committee, writes to us saying: "At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, which occurred in New York city on Jan. 29, the sum of \$3,000 was voted for the endowment of a tuition scholarship in Teachers' College, of Columbia University, for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States, preferably of Cincinnati ancestry." This institution was selected because of the variety of courses it afforded, the students having the privilege of selecting between the professional, the collegiate, musical, fine arts, domestic science, and other curriculums. The first candidate has been chosen from the Army, and when she has graduated it is proposed to elect the daughter of a naval officer to fill her place; and so on, if practicable, in alternation for the future. Circulars containing full information as to requirements for admission to the several courses can be obtained from the dean, James Earl Russell, LL.D., and it is desirable that those who apply for the scholarship be recommended by the chairman of the education committee of either the Army or Navy Relief Society. The award of the scholarship will be made by the board of managers upon the recommendation of the scholarship committee, D.C. The Daughters of the Cincinnati consider it an honor, as well as a pleasure to open this scholarship for the daughters of the united Service, in memory of their ancestors, the officers of the Continental line, and of the many who may appropriately be said to represent the Regulars of the Revolutionary epoch."

The Chamber of Commerce of Savannah, Ga., on Feb. 8 sent letters to Senators Clay and Bacon, saying: "It has come to our knowledge from a most authentic source that the removal of Col. J. B. Quinn (C.E., U.S.A.), from this field of labor was at the instance and on the request of the Department of Justice. We respectfully request the Senators from Georgia to take all necessary steps to ascertain the facts pertaining to this removal, and, to this end, to call for all correspondence and documents relating to the matter, so that investigation may be had on the floor of Congress, and so that Colonel Quinn may be retained here, if possible. Colonel Quinn, United States engineer in charge of harbor work, has recently been informed of his transfer to Sioux City, Iowa. He is a witness for the defense in the Greene-Gaynor trial, and his transfer is looked on by many as in the nature of punishment for his attitude toward defense."

The General Staff of the Army this week made a report on the bill recently introduced into Congress providing for an allowance of \$6.25 a month to retired men of the Army for commutation of quarters, fuel and light, in addition to their present allowances. The bill also permits service in the Navy in time of peace to be counted in making up the thirty years necessary for retirement. The First Division of the General Staff made a favorable

report on the bill, recommending that Congress be notified that it had the unqualified approval of the War Department. This report has received the approval of the Chief of Staff. A recommendation was received by the War Department this week from the commanding officer of the 3d Battalion of Engineers that an increased clothing allowance be granted for first class privates of the Engineer Corps, when mounted. He also recommended that all engineer soldiers be given the mounted clothing allowance, as any man is liable to be put in the mounted detachment. These recommendations were submitted to the General Staff which, after consideration, recommended that the allowance of mounted first class privates of the Engineer Corps be increased to cover the cost of chevrons, but that no other increase be authorized at present as the entire subject of clothing allowances is now under consideration. The report has been approved by General Bates, the Chief of Staff.

We published last week a communication from a correspondent who suggested that it was strange that the stipulation, "Medical officers not to compete," under the head of Revision of the Firing Regulations, published in these columns, Jan. 6, should have been adopted so soon after a medical officer, Lieut. F. C. Baker, won first place on the Pacific Division Infantry team and second place on the Army Infantry team. He also intimated that perhaps the adoption of that stipulation might have been instigated by members of other branches of the Service, who did not relish the idea of being beaten at their own game by a member of a non-combatant corps. Our correspondent, however, is entirely mistaken in his impressions. Medical officers have been excluded from rifle matches for the reason that the Geneva Convention specifically forbids them to bear arms, and if permitted to take part in such competitions their presence may exclude other officers and men who are more legitimately entitled to participate, and to expend the ammunition provided to train combatants for the field of battle.

President Roosevelt on Feb. 8 received at the White House a sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, headed by Representative Butler, appointed to discuss with the President and the Secretary of the Navy the necessity of having Congress revise the laws governing hazing at the Naval Academy. The talk was in line with the views expressed by the President in letters he sent earlier in the week to Senator Hale, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Representative Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Neither the President nor Secretary Bonaparte believes that the present laws governing hazing at the Academy are fair and that dismissal should necessarily follow conviction in all cases of hazing. As a result of the conference the President has instructed Secretary Bonaparte to draw up a measure embodying the Navy Department ideas on this question which will be submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The delay in the issue of service medals is explained by the fact that the medals as originally designed were so unsatisfactory artistically that it was determined to submit the question of a proper design for them to a competent artist, and such an artist is now engaged in preparing designs. He is one whose experience in war has made him thoroughly sympathetic with the purpose of the Government in issuing these medals and his work upon them is a labor of love. Instead of going to the United States mint to have the dies for these medals cut, the job was given out to the lowest bidder, with a result which might have been expected. It will be a discredit to the Government to issue medals contemptible in design and imperfect in finish, in order to save a little money. Whether in gold, silver or bronze, the medal should be a token such as any man will be proud to wear and to transmit to his children, not only for the sentiment it expresses, but because of its value as a work of art.

In publishing the article by Lieut. J. H. Tomb, U.S. N.A., on "The Submarine Question," which we take by permission from the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, attention should be called to the fact that the distinction he makes between "submersibles" and "submarines" is not admitted. The Holland boat claims precedence as being the first vessel of the general type known in France as the submersible, preceding the French Narval. Thus far the Holland has the preference at the Navy Department, and in England every effort is being made to develop its possibilities. What these may be is not yet fully determined, for the submarines are only at the beginning of their career and have not thus far had any fair trial under the conditions of war. What we want is a fair comparison between different types in actual work at sea, and the selection of the best.

The Artillery bill, against which some Artillery officers are filing their protests, is not likely to emerge from the House Committee on Military Affairs in the shape in which it was received. The plan of the War Department is to have a brigadier general chief for the Coast Artillery and to have the Field Artillery under the command of the other brigadiers, but our information is that the House Military Committee is not at present favorably disposed toward this scheme; the chairman of the committee believes that Artillery officers should be proficient in both branches of the service of Artillery. Perhaps the Artillery officers who favor the separation of the Coast and the Field Artillery may be able to impress their views upon the committee when they appear before it.

No decision has yet been reached by the Secretary of War as to the officer whom he will assign to succeed Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell as president of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The name of Lieut. Col. William Wotherspoon, 19th Inf., and General Staff, is now being most prominently considered in this connection. Colonel Wotherspoon was on duty at the Staff College prior to his going to Washington, and Secretary Taft believes that he would be the best man to succeed General Bell there. He is at present, however, performing very important duty in Washington as acting head of the Third Division of the General Staff.

Eight additional rounds in the Government test were fired out of the six-inch Brown Wire Gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds Feb. 7. Each of the last six rounds was fired with a hundred-pound projectile and seventy-

four pounds of smokeless powder, giving a velocity of 3,455 feet per second along with normal pressures of about 45,130 pounds to the square inch. The highest velocity ever secured out of the eighty rounds previously fired in the test of this six-inch Brown Wire Gun, or out of any gun ever built under the Brown system of wire gun construction, was on Saturday, Feb. 3, when fourteen rounds were fired, two of which gave a velocity of 3,410 feet per second with normal pressures.

Admiral Sands does not approve of judo and informed the Naval Committee when he appeared before them that he should report against it. He thinks that the midshipmen should be given an all-around training to develop them physically, and not be bound to any specific kind of exercise which may not be applicable to some of the young men. Now each section of midshipmen taking the physical course have Japanese judo three hours each week, and American wrestling two hours. Admiral Sands describes the Japanese method as simply a trick for injuring a man, and this he does not regard as sportsmanlike.

Upon the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Chief of Staff, a board of four General Staff officers was appointed this week for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. The board, consisting of Major William A. Mann, Major John S. Mallory, Capt. Joseph T. Dickman and Capt. Harry C. Hale, will inspect all of the military colleges at which Army officers are detailed and the selection of the six leading military institutions will be made by the members of this board acting conjointly.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, held Feb. 8, the so-called "elimination bill," prepared by the General Staff of the Army and submitted to Congress last week, and which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 3, was given some consideration. None of the other War Department measures have yet been considered by the committee. The elimination bill was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of Senators Warren, Warner and Blackburn.

The War Department this week received the proceedings and findings in the court-martial cases of Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf., and Capt. A. F. Curtis, A.C. Lieutenant Lewis was tried on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts, found guilty, and has been sentenced by the court to be dismissed from the Army. Captain Curtis was tried on the charge of drunkenness, also found guilty and also sentenced to be dismissed. Their cases have not yet been placed before the President for his final action.

A delegation comprising the Republican Congressmen from Brooklyn and Manhattan called on Secretary Bonaparte at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, and urged that one of the two authorized battleships provided for by the last Congress be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was pointed out that it is within the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to require one of these vessels to be built at a navy yard. The delegation included Messrs. Parsons, Olcott and Bennett, of Manhattan, and Waldo, Calder, Law and Dunwell, of Brooklyn.

Already considerable speculation is being made in Army circles as to the successor as Paymaster General of the Army of Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, who retires in about six months. It seems to be the consensus of opinion in Washington that Col. C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Paymaster General, will be selected to succeed General Dodge, although it is, of course, yet too early to make any definite statement regarding this matter. The other names mentioned are Col. A. S. Towar, Col. Charles H. Whipple and all the lieutenant colonels.

Manila press despatches of February 7 state that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, is preparing a series of extensive Army maneuvers which will cover a large portion of the Island of Luzon. These maneuvers, the reports add, will begin on the arrival of the troops, now en route to Manila, and their principal purpose is to prepare for possible active service in China.

The two important Artillery Corps General Orders—the target practice order and the instruction order—are now being prepared in the office of the Chief of Artillery of the Army. As this is the first time that these two orders have been issued since Brigadier General Mills became Chief of Artillery, it is expected that many important changes and additions will be made in them. They will not be ready for promulgation, however, for some weeks yet.

The Military Service Institution has awarded the following prizes: First, Silver medal and \$50 to Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf., for the best paper on "The Enlisted Man's Contract With the Government: the Mutual Obligation it Imposes and How Its Violation May Best be Avoided," and "Honorable Mention" to Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, Pay Department, and Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., for essays on the same subject.

Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U.S.A., writes to us from 102 St. Bololph street, Boston, Feb. 5, 1906, saying: "I am in favor of the constitution proposed by the committee of the Army Mutual Aid Association. It gives the two indispensable qualities, security and justice; the present one gives neither. I might have preferred another method of reaching these objects, but the one proposed does it, and ought to be adopted."

The revised manual for the Medical Department of the Army, which has been before the General Staff for about a year, has finally been approved with some slight alterations. It will now be issued to the Service.

We publish in another column two bills, S. 3857 and S. 4129, to regulate enlistments and punishments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The President has made the following designations for the appointment of cadets at large at the United States Military Academy for 1907:

Principals.—George LeRoy Brown, jr., son of Col. Geo. LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf.; Paul Knapp, an Indian youth; Charles Blair McGrath, son of the late Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav.; James Irwin Muir, son of Capt. Chas. H. Muir, General Staff; Adrian Menneth Polhemus, son of Major A. S. Polhemus, Med. Dept., retired, and grandson of the late Gen. G. H. Weeks; Thos. Clarkson Thompson, jr., son of Mr. T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James M. W. Neary, son of Sergt. John Neary, Ord. Dept., retired; Curtis Hoppin Nance, son of Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav.

Alternates.—Wilfrid Mason Blunt, son of Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U.S.A., retired; and great-grandson of Francis S. Key; Charles L. Byrne, son of Col. Chas. B. Byrne, Med. Dept.; Jamie Bell Cress, son of Capt. Geo. O. Cress, 4th Cav.; Ogilvie French, son of Capt. Wm. E. P. French, retired; Lawrence Babbitt Weeks, son of the late Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, 5th Inf., and grandson of Brig. Gen. Samuel Owenshine, U.S.A., retired; also grandson of the late Gen. Geo. H. Weeks; Eugene W. Crittenden, son of Major J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.; Richard Yeatman, son of Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Bethel Wood Simpson, son of Capt. W. L. Simpson, Q.M. Dept.; Cyril Fuller, son of Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav.

Such vacancies as may be created by the failure of the principal candidates to meet the requirements for admission will be filled by the qualified alternates in the order of their respective standing as determined by the entrance examination. If Paul Knapp, the Indian appointed as one of the principals, passes his examination and goes through the Academy, he will be the first Indian officer the Army has had since the resignation of Samuel Ely Parker, who, after serving during the Civil War as General Grant's military secretary, with the rank of lieutenant colonel and A.D.C. to General Grant, with the rank of colonel, was March 22, 1865, appointed second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, and received the brevets of lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and brigadier general, U.S.A., "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." General Parker after his resignation became a clerk in one of the public departments of New York city. He was a full-blooded Indian and hereditary chief of the Six Nations, having in his possession the silver medal, as large as a plate, given to his ancestor, Red Jacket, by George Washington. It is told of Parker, who was a stalwart Indian—a large, fine looking man—that on one occasion when he and some of his fellow officers were in a convivial mood, Parker was asked by one of them to show how the Indians sculpted. In reply he whipped out a huge knife and with a wild war-whoop seized the questioner by his scalp lock and flourished the knife over his head until he nearly fainted for fright.

THE LOYAL LEGIONERS.

General Sumner, in his speech at the Loyal Legion banquet in San Francisco, Jan. 24, took occasion to refer to the short remaining day of his active service, and also to his study of the complex problems now before military men. He spoke in unmeasured terms of praise of Lieutenant Colonel Pettit's admirable prize essay on the "Relation of Democracy to an Army," and earnestly advised all present at the banquet to read it, and to ponder well upon what they read. General Farley, now retired, followed General Sumner in a brief speech, remarking that "he had been reminded by what he had just heard of an experience by a Catholic priest with a member of his congregation lately deceased. She had been given up by her physicians and had received the last sacraments of 'the church.' In his effort to divert and amuse his sick wife, the husband incautiously read these lines from a daily paper:

"He saw an angel calling from the Celestial shore,
He flopped his wings and away he went to make one
angel more."

"Whereat the wife laughed outright, but the reaction set in, and the invalid insisted on her priest being sent for to shrieve her of this 'mortal deadly sin' before she too should flop. The priest upon his arrival called for the paper to read the story himself. After so doing he also laughed, and said, 'My dear madam, you are absolved. A horse would have laughed at that.'"

In more serious vein General Farley seemed to remind his old schoolmate, General Sumner, that he had forgotten something in his speech. That in bestowing so much credit upon the living he had omitted to refer in any manner to the dead, to one with whom he had "fought and bled." The world, the speaker said, had a fashion nowadays of waking up from its lethargy and Rip Van Winkle sleep to discover, and for the first time, that it was "I." "But let us not forget, disguise it as we may, that there was one who thirty years ago formulated exactly the same figures of speech as that into which all modern writers on military subjects now disport themselves and this, no less a person than ex-Secretary Root himself has said, constituted the basis of all his reforms. In the introduction to Gen. Emory Upton's book, the Secretary says: 'All the reforms of my administration are but the echo of the words of Gen. Emory Upton,' or words to that effect. 'The time is now ripe,' the Secretary said, 'for disseminating useful information, which could not have been done and never was allowed to be done, so long as certain evils still existed, but since they are as dead letters now, things of the past, the people will be glad to know that at least one man had the courage of his conviction so long ago as the close of the Civil War, and his name is Upton.'"

Major E. H. Conger, ex-Minister to China, described the scenes and incidents of the famous siege of Peking, including the murder of Baron von Kettler and the dramatic events of the morning when the allied forces marched into Peking and raised the siege. Captain Wildman spoke of the work of the signal Corps in installing the telegraph and telephone system upon 4,000 miles of Alaskan snow and ice.

The New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Navy League, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at Delmonico's, in New York city. There was a large number present. At the guest table were Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., presiding; Gen. Horace Porter, M. Alcide Ebray, Consul General of France at New York; Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.; Rev. George Williamson Smith, D.D.; Capt. Jacob W. Miller, N.Y. Naval Militia; Rear Admiral Higginson, U.S.N.; Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., and Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys. At the close of the dinner the president's health was drunk, and that of the president of the French Republic.

Among those present were: Loyall Farragut, late, U.S.A.; Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, Med. Dir. George Peck, and Lieut. W. P. Cronin, and Lieut. Comdr. Jackson, U.S.N.; Jarvis B. Edson and Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Wells, late U.S.N.; Col. H. McAllister, P.A. Engr. John A. Tobin, U.S.N., and other prominent persons. Admiral Coghlan made a few remarks in introducing General Porter. The general's speech in response to the toast to the Navy was received with great applause. "Our Sister Republic" was responded to by the French Consul General. "The Navy Department" by General Tracy. General Grant responded for the Army, and very interesting remarks were made by Rev. George Williamson Smith upon "The Development of the Naval Academy." Captain Miller also spoke of the value of the service of the Naval Militia of New York. The close of the evening retreat was sounded by a bluejacket. The dinner committee consisted of Paymr. George DeForest Barton, chairman; Mr. Edward Trenchard, recorder, and Lieut. Clinton E. Braine, treasurer.

Recently Gens. Frederick D. Grant and O. O. Howard and G. M. Dodge met in Cincinnati and were invited to inspect the Loyal Legion's oil portrait of General Grant, painted by Leon Lippert. General Grant, in viewing the portrait of his famous father, made no comment for some minutes, surveying the likeness carefully. He then turned to the committee and said it was the best portrait of his father he had ever seen. He added he was greatly pleased that the battle of Chattanooga had been selected as the scene of the portrait, as, in the military schools throughout the world the battle of Chattanooga and the battle of Austerlitz are cited as illustrations of the only two battles of modern times that were fought and won in accordance with pre-arranged lines. General Grant, when asked for suggestions, said he thought the sword in the portrait should be replaced by the "Sword of Donelson," which was his father's favorite sword. As an act of Congress specifies that the sword shall never be removed from the halls of the Smithsonian Institution, the curator of that institution sent an excellent picture of the weapon with exhaustive description and it was painted in place of the original sword, so thus was substituted the sword of Donelson.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a dinner, at which ladies are expected, at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, 1906. The committee includes Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, chairman; Lieut. William P. Roberts, Col. Owen J. Sweet, U.S.A.; Gen. Judson W. Bishop, Brig. Gen. Michael R. Morgan, U.S.A. (retired); Col. Charles G. Edwards, Capt. Richard L. Gorman, Lieut. Alexander T. Bigelow, Capt. Loren W. Collins, Major Frederick H. M. Kendrick, U.S.A. (retired); Capt. Samuel J. Austin, Lieut. Marcus W. Bates, Capt. Timothy Doherty, and Lieut. David L. Kingsbury.

TO DEDICATE CUBAN BATTLE MONUMENTS.

The transport Sumner sailed from New York on Feb. 8 with a large party of gentlemen and ladies, bound for Santiago de Cuba. The party will dedicate the battle monuments erected to mark the places where in 1898 the forces of the United States defeated the Spanish troops. The Sumner will touch at Fort Monroe on her way to the South and take on members of the party who did not board her at New York. The ceremonies at Santiago will take place on Feb. 14 and the party is expected to return to New York on Feb. 22. The following is a complete list of the party which sailed on the Sumner: Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired; Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, retired; Mrs. Chaffee and Miss Chaffee; Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Higginson; Rear Admiral Charles S. Clark, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Clark; Gen. and Mrs. C. F. Humphrey, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Mills, Gen. W. H. Bisbee, retired; Col. and Mrs. J. B. Kerr, Col. and Mrs. George S. Grimes, Col. Edgar S. Dudley, Col. and Mrs. James T. Kerr, Mrs. Havard, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. R. L. Howze, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Haldane, Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. J. V. Lauman, U.S.V.; Mrs. C. F. Rand, Mrs. Mostari, Major Walter D. McCaw, Major William A. Mann, Major and Mrs. William D. Beach, Major and Mrs. Edward Burr, Major F. W. Sibley, Mrs. Greble, Major G. C. Webb, U.S.V.; Mrs. George W. Read, Capt. William P. Stone, Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, Capt. W. L. Kenly, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. George F. Hamilton, Capt. Frank W. Coe, Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Capt. Charles W. Exton, Capt. Hollis C. Clark, retired; Miss Greble, Miss Humphrey and Mr. Carl P. Dick.

All the officers named participated in the Cuban campaign. General Young will represent the President on this occasion and Admirals Higginson and Clark will represent the Navy. Generate Bates, Chief of Staff, who was at the battle of Santiago, is prevented from making the trip by great pressure of work. General Chaffee, Mrs. Chaffee and Miss Chaffee will not return with the party to the United States, but will go to the City of Mexico, where they will remain until about May 1, when they will come to Washington to arrange for the removal of their household and personal effects to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will make their future home.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., a most distinguished officer of the Army and a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Spanish Wars, Boxer rebellion and Philippine campaigns, was placed on the retired list on account of the age limit, Feb. 6. He was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 6, 1842, and entered the Army June 11, 1861, being appointed a second lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry. In August, 1862, he was appointed captain and A.D.C. of Volunteers, and served on the staff of Gen. E. V. Sumner, his father, with the Army of the Potomac. After the death of his father in March, 1863, General Sumner was transferred to the staff of General Wood, on duty in New York city. He subsequently served on the staff of General Burnside in Cincinnati, accompanied the 9th Corps to Vicksburg as aide-de-camp to General Parke, and then served on the staff of General Potter until September, 1863, when he then rejoined General Burnside at Knoxville. He next rejoined his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. After serving as disbursing officer at Springfield, Ill., he rejoined his regiment in Washington and served as escort to General Grant until November, 1865. While on duty in the Department of the Platte in 1869, he took part with his regiment in fighting Cheyennes and Sioux under Gen. Eugene A. Carr. General Carr, who conducted the operations, succeeded in locating these bands and the troops then marched 150 miles in four days, passed around the hostile flank, and by a rapid countermarch surprised their village at Summit Springs, Colo. Tall Bull of the Cheyennes and sixty of his war-

rriors were killed. For his gallant services in action against the Indians in this fight, General Sumner was breveted lieutenant colonel Feb. 27, 1890. He also fought under General Crook against Apache Indians. The regiment marched overland from Arizona to Kansas in 1875, and fought against the Sioux and Cheyennes under Gen. Wesley Merritt. He also served in Idaho in pursuit of Bannocks and Nez Perces. During 1876, while a captain in the 5th Cavalry, his regiment marched over 2,000 miles. He was promoted a major in the 8th Cavalry in 1879, and lieutenant colonel of the 6th Cavalry in 1891 and colonel in 1896. He was appointed a brigadier general of Volunteers May 4, 1898, and major general of Volunteers in September of that year. He performed distinguished services in Cuba during the Santiago campaign and was mustered out of the volunteer service in April, 1899. He joined the United States forces in China in 1899 during the Boxer uprising, and commanded the 2d Brigade of the American army in China, and when the troops were withdrawn he went to the Philippines for duty. While in Mindanao he was in full command of the campaign against the Moros. He was appointed a brigadier general Feb. 4, 1901, and a major general July 26, 1903. General Sumner was breveted first lieutenant June 1, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., and captain, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Md. He was breveted major in 1865 for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign against Vicksburg, Miss. At the time of his retirement he was in command of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco. His brother, Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, is on the retired list of the Army and resides at Syracuse, N.Y.

Col. Mancel C. Goodrell, U.S.M.C., who was retired at his own request Jan. 31, 1906, after forty years' service, antedates his retirement under the operation of the age law by nearly two years. Colonel Goodrell will not reach the retiring age until Nov. 9, 1907. By reason of Civil War services, he achieves the rank of brigadier general on the retired list. His last active duty was in command of the Marine Barracks at the New York Navy Yard. Colonel Goodrell is a native of Ohio, and served in the 15th Iowa Volunteer Infantry from March, 1862, until March, 1865. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, expedition to Monroe, La.; Atlanta campaign, was in General Sherman's march to the sea, and in the battle of Bentonville. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. in March, 1865, was promoted first lieutenant in 1870, captain in 1885, lieutenant colonel in 1899, and colonel in 1903. Among other service he took part in the Darien expedition under Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, and also in the eclipse expedition on the coast of Africa in 1889. He was inspector of rifle practice from 1895 until 1898, and then became fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron. He also served in the Philippines.

Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been retired, after being found incapacitated for active service, was born in Petersburg, Va., July 5, 1853, and was educated at the Kelley Academy at that place. He entered the Signal Corps of the Army as a second class private in May, 1875. In 1877 he was detailed for duty at the White House, and he opened the first telegraph office established in the Executive Mansion. He was appointed a captain and Signal officer of Volunteers May 20, 1898, and assigned to the telegraph room. He was made Chief Signal Officer of Volunteers with the rank of lieutenant colonel in August, 1898, being honorably discharged on April 17, 1899. The same day he was appointed a captain and Signal officer of Volunteers, and on Feb. 2, 1901, he was appointed a captain in the Signal Corps of the Army.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

From Salt Lake city, Utah, a correspondent writes: "One of the most beautiful military weddings ever seen in the city was that of Miss Sara Reid Park, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Park, and Lieut. Royden Eugene Beebe, 29th Inf. The marriage took place on the evening of Jan. 30 in St. Paul's church, the full ceremony of the Episcopal church being read by the Rev. C. E. Perkins. The nuptials were witnessed by a large number of the friends of the young people, conspicuous among them being the officers and ladies of Fort Douglas, the men in full evening uniform. The non-commissioned officers of the groom's company were also invited. The church was filled long before the hour of eight, and as the strains of 'The Bridal Chorus' from Lohengrin, played by the regimental band, floated forth, the color sergeants of the groom's company advanced up the aisle to the altar steps, bearing the guidons of the company. At the same time the groom, the clergyman and the best man, Lieut. R. P. Rifenberick, entered the church from the vestibule and stood awaiting the coming of the bride. First came the two ushers, Lieuts. P. G. Galleher and Robert Park, and following these the two maids, Miss Claire Soule and Miss Clara Smith, of Los Angeles. The maid of honor walked down the aisle alone and immediately following her came the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Hugh Park. As the bridal party reached the altar the music changed to the low sweet 'Spring Song' and as the service ended the Mendelssohn 'Wedding March' sounded through the church, while the wedding bells pealed forth joyously. The church was brilliantly decorated with the national colors, immense flags draping the walls behind the altar from ceiling to floor. Flags hung on all the walls and two huge flags formed a bower wherein the orchestra was stationed. Ropes of smilax were festooned across the church and the altar was covered with white and decorated with white roses. Following the service the bridal party drove to the Park home, where a wedding supper was served, only the members of the bridal party being present. The gown worn by the bride was of creamy white satin, made princess style and showing a yoke and medallions of rich Irish point lace. Elbow sleeves with a garniture of the lace were met by the regulation long gloves, and a broad band of the lace was set in the folds of the gown. A long veil of fine illusion was fastened with a cluster of orange blossoms, and the bridal bouquet was of white brides' roses. All the maids wore frocks of white silken net over pale green taffeta, the maid of honor carrying a bunch of Shasta daisies and the others showers of pink roses. Each maid wore a bridesmaid's wreath in her hair to match her bouquet. Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe went directly to their quarters at No. 10 at Fort Douglas, where they will shortly be at home to their friends."

Lieut. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Maude George Jackson, of Boston, were married in Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 5 last.

Col. and Mrs. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Pope, to Mr. Henry Lyne, of Denver, Colo. Mr. Lyne is well known in Denver society, is a graduate of Yale and a member of the University Club. The wedding will take

place after Easter in Philadelphia, where Colonel Pope is stationed.

Gen. and Mrs. Page announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Florence, to Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place the early part of May at West Point.

RECENT DEATHS.

Captain of Engineers John Wilkie Collins, U.S.R.C.S., died in Amityville, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 2, of Bright's disease, aged sixty-four years. Death followed a long illness. He had been in failing health for a long time, and a year ago obtained a twelve months' leave of absence. For eight months past he had been in a precarious condition, and had been attended by the most eminent physicians. Less than a month ago his case was pronounced hopeless, and his death had been expected hourly for the past fortnight. Captain Collins was a native of Brooklyn, where he was born on Jan. 29, 1841. During the Civil War he served in the U.S. Navy as an engineer officer from September, 1864, to June, 1865, and was appointed a second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service April 7, 1866. He was appointed captain of Engineers by President McKinley July 26, 1897. Fraternally, Captain Collins was a member of the United Engineers, and was also affiliated with Huguenot Lodge, F. and A.M., of Staten Island. The funeral took place from the First M.E. church, Amityville, and the interment was in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Julia Hubbell Thatcher, widow of the late Gen. James Totten, U.S.A., and mother of Charles A. L. Totten and John Reynolds Totten, who were both former officers of the 4th U.S. Artillery, and grandmother of Lieut. James Totten, U.S.A., and of Mrs. William P. Ennis, wife of Lieutenant Ennis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at New London, Conn., Jan. 31.

Mrs. Annie Varnum Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6.

Mr. Philip W. Delano, son of Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., and brother of Capt. Frederic H. Delano, U.S.M.C., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, of congestion of the lungs.

Dr. George Ryerson Fowler, brevet brigadier general, N.G.N.Y., and surgeon on the staff of Major General Roe, of the National Guard, member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and one of the best known surgeons of Brooklyn, N.Y., died at the Albany Hospital, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, after having undergone two operations for appendicitis. He was widely known as an expert on the subject of intestinal disease, and especially that form of it of which he died, and had operated on several thousand cases. He originally joined the National Guard as an assistant surgeon in the 14th Regiment, June 4, 1877. During the war with Spain he served as chief surgeon in the U.S. Volunteers, and was a very highly esteemed officer.

Mr. Theodore Spencer, vice-president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company and the Delaware and Atlantic Companies, died Jan. 28, 1906, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a son of the late Major W. C. Spencer, surgeon, U.S.A. Mr. Spencer entered the service of the companies in October, 1894, became general manager in February, 1902, and because of conspicuous merit was advanced to the vice-presidency Jan. 1, 1906.

Mrs. Mary Clayton, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Black, Attorney General of the United States in President Buchanan's Cabinet, and widow of Major Henry Clayton, U.S.A., died at her temporary home on Beard avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., this week. She was born in 1845 in York, Pa., and for a number of years in the '80s lived in Buffalo, where her husband was stationed as an Army paymaster. Major Clayton died in Cheyenne, in 1888. Mrs. Clayton spent the later years of her life in various sections of the country, having been an invalid for a long time. She had been in Buffalo since the winter began. She leaves two children, Capt. Jere B. Clayton, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Dr. Mary Clayton, who holds an official position at the State Insane Asylum at Binghamton.

Col. Henry C. Morgan, A.Q.M.G., of Connecticut, and major, U.S.A., retired, died in Hartford, Feb. 5, in a street car on his way home from his office. Valvular disease of the heart was the cause of his death. Colonel Morgan was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1812. In May, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant in the 12th U.S. Infantry; was promoted captain, June 16, 1863; transferred to the 30th Infantry in September, 1864, and retired, Feb. 17, 1868, for the loss of his left leg from a wound in the line of duty. He received the brevet of major, July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Gettysburg, and lieutenant colonel, May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Wilderness, Va. He was advanced to major on the retired list, April 23, 1904. Colonel Morgan is survived by his wife, who was the daughter of Judge E. O. Parry, of Pottsville, Pa., and a son, Edward Parry Morgan, of New York, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles A. Brand, wife of Lieutenant Commander Brand, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Morgan. He also leaves a sister and two brothers who are: Mrs. Julian W. Merrill, of Beverly, Mass.; William Gardner Morgan, of Hartford, Conn., and James H. Morgan, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, in an official order announcing the death of Colonel Morgan, says in part: "Colonel Morgan was the oldest and one of the most experienced and valuable officers in the military service of the State. With a gallant and meritorious record in the U.S. Army, retiring therefrom on account of disability Feb. 7, 1868, occasioned by the loss of a leg in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864, he supplemented his military work by many years of faithful service as Assistant Q.M. General of the State, proving himself an able, industrious and energetic officer in all the various duties he was called upon to perform. The Military Department in his death has lost an excellent subordinate and associate, and the Commonwealth a tried and true official."

Capt. Edward A. Holston died at the home of his son, Dr. C. E. Holston, Bernardston, Vt., Jan. 29. Captain Holston was born seventy years ago at Westminster, Vt. He served with distinction for four years during the Civil War, and was awarded a medal of honor for "distinguished conduct" at Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, 1862, when, as first sergeant, Co. I, 6th Regt., Vermont Vol. Inf., he rescued the colors of the regiment which had fallen into the water, the color bearer having been shot. He was discharged from the Service on account of severe wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

The infant son of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6.

Mrs. Arabella Bosworth Jones, widow of Edward Wadsworth Jones and grandmother of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Edward C. Kalfbus, U.S.N., died at Stevensville, Pa., Jan. 30, aged ninety-five years.

PERSONALS.

Surg. G. Pickrell, U.S.N., from San Juan, P.R., arrived at New York city, Feb. 4.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 27.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, U.S.N., have left Washington, D.C., for Aiken, S.C., to be absent for five or six weeks.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons, were among the guests at the dinner in Washington, D.C., recently given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root.

Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., who has been ill, has recovered his health and is again on duty at Denver, Colo., where he exercises the functions of Chief Q.M., Dept. of Colorado.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, U.S.A., retired, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Eggleston, are spending the winter in Egypt. Their present address is, in care of The American Consul General, Cairo, Egypt.

Representative J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, called at the White House, Feb. 5, to ask the President to appoint Edgar M. Williams, of Springfield, to the Military Academy. "I got young Williams's father, Colonel Clarence Williams, into the Academy a good many years ago," said General Keifer, "so I feel an abiding interest in the family."

Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed a civil engineer in the Navy Feb. 23, 1899. Since July, 1903, he has been attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and his latest important work was superintending the construction of the drydock Dewey at Solomons Island, Md.

Entertainments for officers and enlisted men at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are scheduled as follows. Wednesday, Feb. 21, Fort Sheridan Minstrels, in charge of Mr. Mogridge; Monday, March 5, Lake Forrest College Glee Club; Monday, March 19, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Warren in magic; Monday, April 2, Boys in Blue Club, in charge of Mrs. McMenamin, and Monday, April 16, is an open date—attraction wanted.

Simon Lake, inventor and builder of submarine boats, has arrived at St. Petersburg, Russia, to submit to the Admiralty for its approval the final plans for four big Lake "cruiser" submarines, which he is building for Russia. It is said that these boats will be of the largest tonnage of any of that type of construction. The Admiralty is greatly interested in submarine boats and is experimenting with German, French and American types, as well as with Russian modifications thereof.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Feb. 7 were the following: Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brooks and Miss Brooks; Capt. George W. Van Deusen, U.S.A.; Capt. F. H. Newcomb, U.S.R.C.S.; Surg. George Pickrell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pickrell and two children; Asst. Surg. W. B. Smith, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles D. Clay, U.S.A.; Col. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. R. Pollock, U.S.N.; Col. R. W. Hoyt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoyt.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., were in an exciting runaway accident in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, but escaped injury. One of the horses attached to their brougham, however, was so seriously injured that it had to be shot. The team was frightened by an automobile. The horses dashed wildly along Connecticut avenue and finally crashed into a delivery wagon, which was almost demolished. The admiral and his wife alighted as soon as the vehicle came to a stop and proceeded to their home.

Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, who during the War of the Rebellion served as chaplain of an Ohio volunteer regiment and was among the many confined in the famous Libbey prison, is a firm believer in the Army and Navy. He attributes the present wealth and prosperity of Uncle Sam to the wearers of his uniforms and particularly to the men who went to the front during the great rebellion. The Bishop in his famous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libbey Prison," brings in a most interesting and instructive array of facts connected with the great struggle between the North and the South, which are listened to with the most profound attention, and produce both laughter and tears. The Bishop sings some of the famous old war songs in fine style and has a most charming personality and a veneration for the old soldier and sailor.

The following officers of the Army who reside in Washington are members of the Army Mutual Aid Association: Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Major Gen. A. E. Bates, Davis, Merritt, Randolph and Sanger, Brig. Gens. Alexander, Bell, Burt, Burton, Cooney, Davis, DeWitt, Dimmick, Dodge, Dunwoody, Gilmore, Greeley, Hains, R. H. Hall, W. P. Hall, Lieber, Mackenzie, Matile, Anson Mills, S. M. Mills, O'Connell, O'Reilly, Owenshine, Parker, Rochester, Sawtelle, Sharpe, Sheridan, Sternberg, Summers, Sumner, Vincent, Wessels, Wilcox and Wilson, Colonels Brayton, Chamberlain, Kirkman, McCain, Middleton, Pond and Whipple, Lieut. Colonels Alvord, Fuger, Lockwood, Loud, McLaughlin, Miller, Pettit, Ruhlen, Scantling, Symons and Witherspoon, Majors Beach, Bellinger, Borden, Brett, Clark, Dapray, Duvall, Edie, Evans, Gaillard, Gallagher, Harrison, Huxford, Ireland, Kean, Kendall, Kernan, Ladd, Littell, Mallory, Mann, Mason, Miller, Mosher, Morrison, Reber, Roessler, Romeyn, Slavens and Tobey, Captains Ames, Barden, Darnall, Dickman, Evans, Fuller, Gibbon, Grumley, Hale, Howard, Lynch, McRae, Menoher, Merriam, Michie, Millar, Morrow, Nolan, Read, Rhodes, Root, Rutherford and Skinner, Lieutenants Brooke, U.S. Grant, 3d., Markham and Waldron.

The wardrobe belonging to Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, destroyed by fire in the Windsor Hotel, Yokohama, Feb. 8, 1886, is inventoried as follows: Special full dress coat, \$68; pants, \$20; full dress coat, \$58; vest, \$12; frock coat, \$60; two pairs uniform blue pants, \$34; blue cloth blouse, \$34; vest (undress), \$10; pants, \$14; blue serge blouse suit, \$42; eight white blouse suits, \$120; overcoat, \$48; two caps, \$17.50; chapeau, \$18; chapeau case, \$2.50; epaulets (Starkey), \$64; three pair shoulder straps, \$10; full dress belt and case, \$16.50; undress belt, \$4.50; helmet, \$3.50; one dress sword, \$19; one undress sword, \$11; sword knot, \$4; twenty pairs white gloves, \$3.50; leggings, \$1; one uniform suit case, \$18; fourteen shirts, \$21; twenty-four collars, \$6; fourteen pairs cuffs, \$6; four pairs shoes, etc., \$25; sixteen pairs socks, \$8; twelve suits underclothes, heavy and light, \$40; handkerchiefs, \$14; neckties, \$5; night shirts and pajamas, \$10; blankets, sheets, pillow slips, napkins and towels (outfit for sea), \$35; professional books, \$12; trunks, \$27; desk, book case, table, chairs, \$100; civilian clothes, \$363.50. Total, \$1,386.50. The New York Sun criticises the use of the word pants in this inventory. "Pants" is the colloquial term for pantaloons, and pantaloons are the tight-fitting leg covering ending at the calves, which are no longer worn. What men now wear are trousers.

A daughter was born on Jan. 29 to the wife of Capt. J. B. McDonald, Q.M., U.S.A., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieutenant Commander Latimer, U.S.N., and wife, have taken rooms at Mrs. Wilbur's, Pelham street, Newport, R.I.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., will review the 23d N.Y. at its armory in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Feb. 10.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A., is at present inspecting the National Guard of Delaware for the War Department. He will conclude his labors on Feb. 16.

Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and assumed his duties there.

The Imperial Chinese Commissioners, upon invitation of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., visited Governors Island, Feb. 2, and were entertained at luncheon and shown over the island.

Mrs. Quackenbush, wife of Lieut. G. VanS. Quackenbush, 23d U.S. Inf., is visiting her father, Mr. Wallace N. Horton, in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Quackenbush recently returned from the Philippines.

Mrs. E. F. Test, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Haughey, of New York, left Feb. 4 for San Francisco to visit her son, Lieut. Frederic C. Test, of the 22d U.S. Inf., stationed at Angel Island, San Francisco Bay.

Officers of the U.S.S. Charleston entertained at dinner on board the ship at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2. Among those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Russell, Miss Cully, Ensign L. H. Lacy, and Ensign R. F. Zogbaum.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, U.S.N., entertained the members of the Wednesday Evening Card Club a few days since at their home in York street, Norfolk, Va. The ladies' prize, a picture frame, was awarded to Mrs. D. Lawrence Groner, while to Mr. Groner was given the gentlemen's prize, a reading glass.

Second Lieut. Richard Furnival, Art. Corps, U.S.A., whose resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 6 next, has been granted leave until that date. Lieutenant Furnival is a native of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of February, 1901. He has been recently attached to the 112th Company, Coast Art., at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., promoted colonel, vice Goodrell, retired, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. in July, 1876, being appointed from the District of Columbia. He served on the Massachusetts during the war with Spain, and his last assignment was at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

L. C. Heilner, U.S.N., who was recently commissioned captain, is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1866. His first commission was that of ensign in July, 1871. During the war with Spain he served on the battleship Texas. He is at present on duty in the Lighthouse service, with headquarters at Portland, Ore.

Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., Major L. H. Beach, C.E., and Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, have been appointed a committee, to be known as the Library Committee of the School and College. This committee will be charged with the administration and interior economy of the College Library, and with the selection of books to be purchased therefor.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.N., and the officers of the cruiser squadron, gave a reception and dance at Nice, France, Feb. 6, on board the Brooklyn. The guests were received by Mrs. Nazro, wife of Capt. A. P. Nazro, commanding the Brooklyn. The squadron was to sail Feb. 9 for Genoa, its itinerary being changed to include that port instead of Leghorn, the latter place being ill suited for mooring so large a vessel as the Brooklyn in the winter season. The Tacoma will shortly leave for Naples to take a number of spare parts intended for the drydock Dewey to make good the wear and tear of the towing machinery and other portions of the dock in which weaknesses have developed during the voyage.

President Roosevelt, on Feb. 3, announced the following as the Board of Visitors to the Naval and Military Academies: Naval Academy—Alfred M. Scales, of Greensboro, N.C.; Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy, of Newark, N.J.; Charles F. Brooker, of Ansonia, Conn.; Brig. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, of San Francisco, Cal.; George P. Blow, of La Salle, Ill.; Strathearn Hendrie, of Detroit, Mich., and Frank J. Sprague, New York city. West Point Military Academy—Gen. Horace Porter, of New York; Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, of Ohio; Arthur W. Foster, of California; Prof. A. A. Parsons, of Alabama; Col. Ben. S. Johnson, of Arkansas; Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont, and Col. Charles F. Homer, of New York.

The transport Logan arrived on Feb. 4 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, P.I., with headquarters and 1st Squadron, 2d Cav. (225 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Ward, Captains Foltz, Winn, Clark, Orton, and Raymond; Lieutenants Parker, Pike, Collins, Smalley, and Love, 2d Cav.; Veterinarian Lusk, 2d Cav.; Brigadier General Price, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Corbusier, Med. Dept.; Major Scott, 14th Cav.; Captains Van Horn, 17th Inf.; Holley, Philippine Scouts; Lieutenants Bloombergh, Le Wald, Morris, Purnell and Snoddy, Med. Dept.; Pearson, 9th; Hitt, 22d Inf. Sick, 13; Hospital Corps, 4; short termed, 44; discharged, 25; general prisoners, 4. The remains of the late Lieutenant Frank, Philippine Scouts, and three enlisted men, were brought to port.

Mrs. Lawrence Stowell Adams, wife of Naval Constructor Adams, U.S.N., entertained at a very charming tea given at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30. The hall, parlors and dining room were all very attractively decorated in yellow. On the table was a large bowl holding pale yellow tulips, with mignonette and asparagus ferns and silver candelabra, holding yellow shaded candles, added an artistic effect. The guests were received by Mrs. Adams. Coffee was poured by Mrs. Denis Mahan, and Mrs. Hugh N. Page presided over the punch. Among those who assisted in the dining room were Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, Mrs. Teuch F. Tilghman, Miss Molly Milligan, and Miss Ethel Harrington. Among those who called were: Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Robert T. Thorpe, Mrs. Purnell F. Harrington, Mrs. Frances Chadwick, Mrs. Albert B. Willets, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Albion Wadham, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Laird, Miss May Young, of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Alice Kelly, Miss Grace Willits, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Ruth Emery, and Misses Susie and Pauline Persons.

Paymr. V. S. Jackson, U.S.N., was a guest at Hotel Astor, New York city, Feb. 8.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. William Remsen Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 16, 1906.

Mrs. Audenried, widow of Colonel Audenried, U.S.A., entertained at a dinner on Feb. 6 at her home, 1027 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John T. Tompkins, U.S.N., who has been ordered to Manila for duty on board the Rainbow, sails from San Francisco about Feb. 27.

On account of illness Mrs. McLean, wife of Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., has been compelled to give up her reception days during February.

A son, John Ford Hines, jr., was born to Mrs. Hines at Manila on Jan. 18. Mrs. Hines is the daughter of Major Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A.

Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Art. Corps, U.S.A., will lecture the several companies of the 13th N.Y. at schools of instruction in the armory on different dates.

A daughter was born to the wife of Asst. Surg. Robert M. Blanchard, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2. She is a granddaughter of Gen. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A.

Major J. H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., Military Attaché to the American Embassy in London, was among the guests at the Grand hotel, New York city, Feb. 7.

The address of the U.S. Torpedo Planter, General Armistead, under command of Capt. Lloyd England, U.S.A., is Fort Screven, Ga. After March 1 the address will be Fort Dade, Fla.

Capt. L. C. Heilner, U.S.N., recently promoted, has been ordered detached from duty in charge of the 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore., and will proceed home to wait orders.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wade have issued invitations to a reception on Governors Island on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. There will be dancing at 8:30 o'clock.

The detachment from Olongapo of Major Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., is for the purpose of transferring this able officer to the Island of Guam, where he will be in command of the Marines stationed there.

Ensign A. S. Kibbee, U.S.N., Capt. D. T. Moore, U.S.A., and Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., were among the guests at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, given by Mrs. Martin, for her niece, Miss Sylvia Wilder.

Capt. E. A. Helmick, U.S.A., returned from a three months' visit in Germany on Feb. 1, and leaves for his station, Fort Lawton, on Feb. 12. He is now in Jamestown, R.I., visiting his family, who go to Fort Lawton with him.

Lieut. Comdr. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at the ordnance factory, Washington Navy Yard, where he will complete some important and valuable investigations on a subject in which the Bureau is much interested.

Miss Stolbrand, of Arrochar, S.I., New York, is spending a few weeks as the guest of Miss Loud, 3209 Thirteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Florence Stolbrand is the guest of Col. H. M. Kendall at the Soldiers' Home.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been ill at his apartments in Washington for the past two weeks. He is improving somewhat, however, and it is expected that he will be able to return to his office next week.

Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler have taken possession of their new home, 2144 T street, Washington, D.C., and will dispense their well remembered hospitality there until Lent puts a stop to the larger part of Washington festivities.

Capt. Warner Baldwin Bayley, U.S.N., has gone South in search of the health which he has been denied in Washington. His wife does not accompany him. Captain Bayley occupies the pleasant residence at 1805 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, has appointed the Rev. John B. Chidwick, formerly a chaplain in the Navy and at present pastor of St. Ambrose's church, Fifty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, New York city, a chaplain in the Police Department.

President Roosevelt has designated these principals and alternates for appointment to the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia in 1907: Principals, Roger Ward Paine, John McFall Sylvester; alternates, John Porter Morse, Daniel L. Borden, Donald Dyrenforth.

Private Robert C. Elwell, Co. C, 6th U.S. Inf., serving a sentence at Fort Jay, N.Y., for desertion, died on Feb. 7, after drinking wood alcohol smuggled into the prison. Richard D. Sullivan, a trooper of the 15th Cavalry, is ill in the hospital and ten other prisoners were also affected after drinking the spirits.

The Pennsylvania branch of the U.S. Naval Academy Graduates Association will hold its seventh annual dinner at the University Club, Philadelphia, Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 1906. Those desiring to attend should communicate with the treasurer, L. T. McKee, 1102 Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. G. A. Nugent, U.S.A., is visiting at her home in Middletown, Conn., after a two years' stay in the Philippines. She has been the recipient of many luncheons, dinners, teas and suppers, and leaves about Feb. 12 for New York and then to the Presidio of San Francisco, where Captain Nugent, Q.M., is now stationed.

Asst. Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, U.S.N., entertained a few friends informally Wednesday evening in his apartments at the Rochambeau, Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss May Serpell, of Louisville, Ky. Among those present were Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, Miss Guilielma Serpell, Miss Carrie Voight, and Lieut. Burton W. Sibley, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. Fritz L. Sandoz, U.S.N., entertained at a very attractive afternoon tea on Feb. 2 on board the Don Juan de Austria at Norfolk, Va. His guests were: Mrs. Sandoz, Mrs. Ernest L. Woodward, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Fannie Grandy, Miss Carrie Voight, Miss Empsie Smith, Miss Emily Wilson, Midshipman McCullough, Midshipman Rodgers, Paymaster Sypher, Dr. Stepp, and Ensign Oliver.

An enjoyable dance was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Ernest L. Woodward, Mrs. Victor Blue, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Emily Wilson, Miss Fannie Grandy, Miss Carrie Voight, Miss Empsie Smith, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Molly Milligan, Miss Leonie and Miss Nathalie Berry, Miss Amy Wentworth, Miss Gwendolen Morgan, Miss Arabelle Hitch, Miss Dixie Niemeyer, Ensign McCullough,

Paymr. W. T. Sypher, Dr. Stepp, U.S.N.; Ensign Oliver, Midshipmen Tredwell, Cox, and Glover; Lieutenant Lacy, Ensign Zogbaum, Lieut. Milton E. Reed and Paymaster Harris, U.S.N.

The following candidates for admission into the Military Academy in June, 1906, have been appointed the past week: William B. Ready, Helena, Ark.; William H. Porter, alt., Trenton, Ark.; Harvey Sindlinger, Ashton, Ill.; Walter Vautsmeier, alt., Freeport, Ill.; R. M. Woodburn, alt., Byron, Ill.; Isadore Behrman, alt., 14 S. Exeter street, Baltimore, Md.; William A. Murphy, 4426 N. Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.; Hugh Hughes, Newbern, N.C.; Felix T. Fitzpatrick, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Major Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., retired, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Feb. 4 at a dinner party given by his son, F. J. Garretty, of Western avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. F. J. Garretty was assisted by her sisters, Misses Anna and Mary Sunstrom, in making the dinner party quite a success. The major has served forty-four years as a commissioned officer on the active and retired list of the U.S. Army, and anyone seeing the gallant old veteran as he walks the streets of St. Paul would not take him to be over fifty years of age.

Lieut. Col. George H. Roach, 20th U.S. Inf., recently under treatment at the Government Hospital for the Insane, has been placed on the retired list of the Army on account of disability incident to the Service. Colonel Roach served as a private in the 26th Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, from February, 1864, to July, 1865, and in October, 1873, was appointed from New York second lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Infantry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, 20th Inf., March 29, 1904. He was born in New York, June 19, 1847.

Capt. and Mrs. Stone entertained at their home, Key West Barracks, Fla., on Feb. 1, thirty-four guests at a bid euchre party. The ladies' prizes were won by Mesdames Porter and Braxton, from the city, and Miss Phillips, from the post. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Mr. Porter and Lieutenant Robards. Among the Army and Navy people present were Major and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Grieg, Captain Buckley, Miss Beehler, Paymaster McGee, Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant Bunker and Lieutenant Robards. During the supper sweet music was dispensed. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and flags.

A charming entertainment was given at the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., on the evening of Feb. 6. The reception committee consisted of Lieut. Mark Brooke, Lieut. Richard C. Moore, Lieut. William A. Mitchell and Capt. Clarke S. Smith, and the hostesses for the officers were Mrs. Edward Burr, Mrs. William C. Langfitt, Mrs. William J. Borden, Mrs. Frank C. Boggs, Mrs. Earle Brown and Mrs. John Sewell. Among the guests were: General Humphrey, U.S.A.; Mrs. and Miss Humphrey, Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Koerper, Col. and Mrs. Pettit, Col. and Mrs. Symonds, Major and Mrs. and the Misses Abbott, Major and Mrs. Gaillard, Major and Mrs. George Goethals, Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, Lieut. Herbert L. Wigmore, Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Davenport, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and many others. About 300 guests were present.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Mayflower at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, by Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte. The dinner was served by the staff of Chinese cooks and waiters of the Mayflower, who were picturesque in their native costumes in bright blue and white. The approach to the wharf and the gangway were lined with incandescent lights, and the Mayflower and the Dolphin, which was close by, were both decorated with strings of incandescent lights from the mastsheads. The cabin of the Mayflower, which is in command of Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long, was brilliant with lights and gay with flowers. The table was decorated with purple and white violets and mauve orchids. The punchbowl presented to the Mayflower by the peace envoys last summer was used when punch was served and drunk from the two great silver and gold loving cups. The guests, in addition to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, included the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Warfield, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Mme. Bonaparte, widow of the late Col. Jerome Bonaparte; Representative and Mrs. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Lieutenant Commander Long, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edgar, son and daughter-in-law of Mme. Bonaparte.

HONORS THE ENLISTED MAN.

President Roosevelt has written as follows to Secretary Taft concerning the case of Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, A.C., already fully reported here:

The White House, Washington, Feb. 3, 1906.
My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have received your letter and the court-martial proceedings in the case of Lieut. Roy I. Taylor. In my judgment Lieutenant Taylor committed one of the most serious faults which any officer can commit. It is a pleasure to record the fact that his offense was altogether exceptional in the body to which he belongs. I know of no other officer who has ever been guilty of similar misconduct.

There is no body of men in this country of similar size which merits so well of the country as the body of officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy of the United States. Not only should the country as a whole jealously guard the interests of these men and regard their honor as being identified to a peculiar degree and in a peculiar sense with its own, but the members of the body should themselves feel that same jealous eagerness to uphold the honor and standing of all connected with it. Above all this should be the object of the officers as regards the enlisted men.

The more civilized a nation is, the more honestly desirous it is of securing peace, the greater should be the care with which it fosters and encourages the preservation of the military virtues among its citizens, and in no way can this be better achieved than by a resolute effort to secure proper recognition for the enlisted men of the Army and Navy.

The uniform of the enlisted man is a badge of honor. It entitles him to peculiar consideration. It shows that in the great majority of cases he has learned those habits of self-command, of self-restraint, of obedience and of fearlessness in the face of danger which put him above most of his fellows who have not possessed similar privileges. To strive to discriminate against him in any way is literally an infamy, for it is in reality one of the most serious offenses which can be committed against the stability and greatness of our nation.

If a hotel keeper or the owner of a theater or any other public resort attempts such discrimination, everything possible should be done by all good citizens to make the man attempting it feel the full weight of a just popular resentment, and, if possible, legal proceedings should be taken against him. As for the commissioned officers, it both is and must be their pride alike to train the en-

listed man how to do his duty and to see that the enlisted man who does his duty is held in honor and respect. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Feb. 2, from the Commanding General, Department of the East, that the transport Kilpatrick sailed from New York city, N.Y., for Manila, P.I., with Field, Staff, Band, Company A and 2d and 3d Battalions, 1st Infantry (31 officers and 644 enlisted men), and that Companies B, C and D, 1st Inf. (11 officers and 204 enlisted men), sailed on the transport McClellan, from New York city, N.Y., for Manila, P.I., on Feb. 1.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, Feb. 5, 1906.

Promotion in the Army.

Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th Inf., to be placed on the retired list with rank of brigadier general from the date upon which he shall be retired from active service.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 6, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Major William T. Wood, detailed inspector general, to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry from Feb. 3, 1906, vice Roach, 20th Inf., retired.

Lieut. Col. George H. Roach, retired, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of colonel from Feb. 3, 1906.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 7, 1906.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant to be major general from Feb. 6, 1906, vice Sumner, retired.

Lieut. Col. William E. Birkhimer, A.C., to be brigadier general, vice Grant, to be appointed major general.

Lieut. Col. Palmer G. Wood, 11th Inf., to be brigadier general, vice Birkhimer, to be retired.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Reed, A.C., to be brigadier general, vice Wood, to be retired.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 2, 1906.

Reappointments in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., to be Judge Advocate General with the rank of brigadier general for four years beginning May 23, 1905, with rank from May 24, 1901, his former appointment as J.A.G. having expired May 23, 1905.

Ordnance Department.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, C.O., to be Chief of Ordnance with rank of brigadier general for four years beginning Nov. 22, 1905, with rank from Nov. 22, 1901, his former appointment as Chief of Ordnance having expired Nov. 22, 1905.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., to be major from Jan. 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E., to be captain from Jan. 1, 1906.

Second Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1906.

Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 24, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 7, 1906.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, to be lieutenant general from Feb. 1, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, chief signal officer, to be major general.

Signal Corps.

Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, to be chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general for a period of four years.

Promotions in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, A.C., to be captain from Jan. 23, 1906.

Second Lieut. Claude E. Brigham, A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 23, 1906.

G.O. 23, FEB. 2, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Prescribes the arms and equipments of United States troops.

G.O. 24, FEB. 3, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces the boundaries of a new survey made by 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., of the military reservation of Fort Washakie, Wyo.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 25, FEB. 5, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at the Army building, New York city, of which Col. Louis V. Cazaire, A.C., was president, and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, A.C., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 2d Inf.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification alleged that 1st Lieutenant Buchanan, having signed a pledge and delivered the same to his C.O., Col. Philip Reade, 2d Inf., at Madison Barracks, N.Y., to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors or beverages, except as prescribed by the post surgeon, for the period of six months from Oct. 6, 1905, did use intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to cause acute alcoholism in him and his admission to the post hospital, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and treatment therefor, from about Nov. 14, until about Nov. 23, 1905.

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Buchanan, while on duty as first lieutenant of the 1st Company of Instruction, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1905, did report for drill so drunk as to be unable to properly perform his duties.

He was found guilty of the specifications and charges, and sentenced to dismissal. President Roosevelt approved the proceedings and sentence.

G.O. 8, JAN. 27, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, of which Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., was president, and Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 2d Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Arthur F. Curtis, A.C.

Charge: Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War.

The specification alleged that Captain Curtis, being in arrest at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and having been ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., president of a G.C.M., at 10 o'clock a.m., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1906, for trial, was found so drunk in his quarters as to be unable to appear before the G.C.M.

The accused pleaded guilty to the specification and to the charge.

Finding "guilty," the court does sentence Captain Curtis "To be reduced ten numbers on the lineal list of captains of Artillery in the United States Army." The

proceedings, findings and sentence were approved by General Funston.

G.O. 26, FEB. 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Modifies the organized enlisted strength of the Army from that published in G.O. 78, W.D., April 29, 1904. The total number of enlisted men in the Cavalry is 12,240; in the Artillery Corps, 18,165; in the Infantry, 24,480; Engineer Battalion, 1,282; total enlisted in line of the Army, 55,386. The staff departments, etc., foot up 3,412, making the grand total 60,798 men.

G.O. 27, FEB. 6, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a scheme for the examination and classification of gunners of field batteries equipped with the 3-inch field gun, substituted for the one published in G.O. 126, H.Q.A., Washington, Dec. 16, 1902.

The examination and classification of gunners of the siege and mountain batteries will continue to be conducted according to the provisions of existing orders.

G.O. 28, FEB. 7, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces that the military reservation of Malaga (Malab) Island, situated at the south end of Talim Island, in Laguna de Bay, Luzon, having become useless for military purposes, is restored to the control of the government of the Philippine Islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

II. At each post at which a veterinarian is stationed and which is supplied with fresh beef by local dealers from cattle slaughtered in the vicinity, the commanding officer, whenever in his opinion it is practicable to do so, will cause the veterinarian to inspect the cattle before they are slaughtered and the beef when delivered at the post, with a view of determining whether the contract requirements have been met, and to report in writing to the commanding officer the result of such inspection. These inspections will not be ordered in cases where expense for travel would be involved.

G.O. 29, FEB. 8, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the letter from President Roosevelt to Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, endorsing the court-martial sentence of the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, published elsewhere in this issue.

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 30, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes a letter from Capt. L. C. Brown, A.C., which says: "A board of officers having been convened under Par. 1, G.O. 193, W.D., 1905, I have the honor to request to be informed whether or not, by the last sentence of this order that the enlisted men qualifying as gunners shall be required to again qualify at the next annual exhibition, or if the status of gunners thus obtained shall hold good for three years." In reply, General Mills, Chief of Artillery, says: "Respectfully returned to the Military Secretary, inviting attention to action of the Chief of Staff, on 108005, M.S.O. (4428-17A, G.C.A.), concurring in 3d indorsement thereon, wherein the Paymaster General referring to Par. 1, G.O. 198, W.D., 1905, remarks as follows: * * * 'Under this order, this office is of the opinion that a qualification as gunner attained in a special re-examination entitles the soldier to the additional pay carried thereby for a period of three years from the date of such special qualification, provided that during such time the soldier is not separated from the Artillery Corps for period of more than three months'."

CIRCULAR 4, FEB. 1, 1906, ATLANTIC DIV.

In answer to a request from Electrician Sergt. S. Bush, Fort Rodman, Mass., that he be granted permission to take the examination for gunner of Coast Artillery, under the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. 198, W.D., Nov. 22, 1905, and further requested a decision as to what classification he would be eligible under, Coast Artillery, or torpedo company, the Chief of Artillery said:

"1. Par. 2, G.O. 198, W.D., 1905, provides for the attachment of men in the category of Electrician Sergeant Boush to convenient organizations 'for purpose of examination and qualification.'"

"2. The Chief of Staff, under date of Dec. 30, 1905 (1082607, M.S.O.), authorized the examination in the subjects prescribed for torpedo companies of members of the submarine mine details mentioned in Par. 16, G.O. 93, W.D., 1905."

"3. If, therefore, there be convenient an organization of which members are members of such a submarine mine detail also, Electrician Sergeant Boush can be attached thereto 'for purpose of examination and qualification.'"

CIRCULAR 5, FEB. 2, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Publishes a letter from Lieut. R. S. Pratt, A.C., requesting a decision on the following: "The 90th Company, Coast Art., is assigned for drill and instruction to two batteries, one six-inch R.F., and one fifteen-pound R.F. battery. A separate manning table is of course kept for each battery. Information is respectfully requested as to whether men assigned to one of these batteries will, when examined for rating as gunners, be examined upon both classes of guns, or upon the one to which they are assigned by the manning tables?" In reply, General Mills, Chief of Artillery, says: "As to the first question asked within, it is recommended that decision be made as follows: That the examination in subjects (a), (b) and (c) for second-class gunners and in subjects (a), (b), (c) and (d) for first-class gunners, shall be confined to the material of the battery and its accessories, to which the candidate is assigned."

G.O. 6, JAN. 23, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., of which Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. John H. Read, jr., 14th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Pvt. Hugh R. Binford, 76th Co., C.A.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1 alleged that Private Binford, having been granted a furlough by his C.O., Col. M. K. Davis, A.C., to go from Fort Banks, Mass., to Harrisburg, Pa., did go to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., and report there to Lieut. Col. John McClellan, A.C., on or about Dec. 9, 1905.

Specification 2 alleged that Private Binford did state to Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, at Fort Rosecrans, that he could not go back to his post, the station of his company, saying that he had no money and no means to return.

Specification 3 alleged that Private Binford, did, when questioned by Lieutenant Colonel McClellan, as to why he had not returned to his company instead of coming away out to California, say, "I can't go back to my company because I had woman trouble," and "I will have to desert if I go back there," or "I would rather desert than go back."

The accused pleaded guilty to the specifications and the charge.

The findings were as follows: Of the first specification "Guilty." Of the second specification, "Find the facts as charged but attach no criminality thereto." Of the third specification, "Find the facts as charged, but attach no criminality thereto."

Of the charge, "Guilty." And the court does therefore sentence Private Binford, "To forfeit ten dollars of his pay."

General Funston, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "If the findings and sentence in the foregoing case were approved it would be in effect to concede to every enlisted man the right to desert his command and transfer himself to another at will. Whatever reasons may have actuated the accused in this case his failure to report back to his own command at Fort Banks, Mass., upon expiration of furlough, was a serious military offense; but to assume a right to proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and report for duty with another command was an act calculated to destroy all military discipline. The proceedings are regular and are approved, the findings and sentence are disapproved."

G.O. 7, JAN. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 1st Battalion, 4th Inf., now at the cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to and take station as follows: Battalion headquarters and companies B and D, at Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Companies A and C, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

G.O. 9, JAN. 29, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Samuel W. Dunning, military secretary, is relieved from further special duty at these headquarters, from this date.

G.O. 1, JAN. 25, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Troops B and M, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, will stand relieved from duty in this department on Feb. 20, 1906, and on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will proceed by rail, dismounted, en route to San Francisco, for embarkation on a transport sailing for Manila, P.I., March 5, 1906.

[Note.—G.O. No. 29, is the last of the series of 1905.]

G.O. 2, JAN. 26, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes instructions for the preparation and rendition of estimates, requisitions, statements, and reports pertaining to the Q.M.D. required at this Department.

G.O. 3, JAN. 27, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes a revision of G.O. No. 1, Dept. of Dakota, Feb. 7, 1898, relating to exercises in Minor Tactics, prepared by a board, composed of Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th Inf.; Major S. E. Allen, Art. Corps., and 1st Lieut. Henry L. Cooper, 28th Inf.

G.O. 6, FEB. 1, 1906, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

I. In compliance with G.O. No. 149, W.D., Aug. 31, 1905, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

II. First Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp.

WM. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 7, JAN. 29, 1906, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Announces the dates of actual qualification of enlisted men announced in G.O. No. 46, series of 1905, these headquarters, as having qualified as expert riflemen in the target year 1905.

G.O. 2, JAN. 29, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Major Samuel W. Dunning, military secretary, having reported, is announced as military secretary of the division, relieving Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp of duty as acting military secretary.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

G.O. 3, JAN. 26, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

I. The court of inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf., is president, convened at the request of 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 1st Cav., to inquire into and report upon the facts relating to the loss of funds pertaining to the post exchange at Fort Clark, Texas, on or about Sept. 20, 1905, and to express an opinion on the merits of the case, having considered the evidence adduced has reported its finding and opinion as hereinafter stated.

Finding: After mature deliberation, the court finds the facts as follows:

"That the applicant, 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 1st Cav., was exchange officer at Fort Clark, Texas, on the 20th day of September, 1905; that on the 20th day of September, 1905, a sack of money was shipped by the applicant, sealed with a dead seal in the presence of Sergt. Bernard Felger, Troop B, 1st Cav., acting as exchange steward; that said sack was addressed to the Lockwood National Bank, San Antonio, Texas; that said sack was taken by Sergeant Felger, the post exchange steward, from the post exchange at Fort Clark to the Veltmann Stage Company at Brackettville, Texas, where an unsigned receipt was given him for said sack; that said Veltmann Stage Company transported said sack to the town of Spofford, Texas, and delivered the same to the agent of the Wells Fargo Express Company, taking a receipt for the same; and, further, that the Wells Fargo Express Company, in the regular course of time, duly delivered said sack to the Lockwood National Bank in San Antonio, Texas, where, upon being opened by the assistant cashier of said bank, the contents were found to be short to the amount of \$55 in currency."

Opinion: "The court is of the opinion that the method of preparing the sack in question for shipment was careless, inasmuch as the sack was not properly sealed and stamped; also that the method of its transmission to the Wells Fargo Express Company at Spofford, Texas, was careless, inasmuch as the sack was entrusted to an enlisted man, and to a private stage line, which was not prepared to properly guard or protect a package of such value as is claimed for the one in question; and that for this carelessness, the applicant, 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 1st Cav., was alone responsible."

"From the evidence adduced the court is unable to fix the responsibility for the loss of funds in question upon any particular person or persons."

General Lee approved the proceedings of the court, and ordered it dissolved.

G.O. 4, FEB. 1, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty as chief signal officer of the department and Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, C.S., chief commissary of the department, is detailed in his stead.

G.O. 81, DEC. 28, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

As soon as practicable after the arrival in Manila Bay of the transport Buford, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 15, the 3d Cavalry will be reported to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to stations.

The 2d Cavalry will be relieved from duty in the division, and will proceed by the transport Buford scheduled to sail from this port on or about Jan. 25, 1906, to San Francisco.

[This order was on Jan. 2 amended so as to direct that headquarters and one squadron of the 2d Cavalry, the squadron to be selected by the regimental commander, will proceed by the transport Logan about Jan. 5, 1906, to San Francisco, Cal.—Ed.]

G.O. 39, DEC. 19, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The following movements are ordered: The colonel, regimental headquarters and band, 19th Infantry, to Parang, Mindanao, for station.

Two companies, 19th Infantry, from Malabang, Mindanao, to be selected by the colonel, to Jolo, Jolo, for temporary station. They will take field equipment only.

G.O. 40, DEC. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the division commander, the undersigned relinquishes from this date the temporary command of this department to the permanent department commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who under authority from headquarters Philippine Division, dated Dec. 16, 1905, will exercise command of the department during his current absence from its territorial limits.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 63, DEC. 16, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:

Co. L, 21st Inf., from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Camp Hartshorne, Samar; Co. E, 21st Inf., from duty at Camp Hartshorne, Samar, to Camp Connell, Samar.

G.O. 64, DEC. 19, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:

The 24th Co., Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty at Magtaon, Samar, and will take station as follows:

1st Lieut. Charles E. Dority and seventy enlisted men, to Borongan, Samar; 2d Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage and thirty-two enlisted men, to Camp Menicke, Samar, temporarily.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave of absence from Feb. 7 to 22, 1906, both dates inclusive, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, superintendent, U.S.M.A. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The retirement of Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, from active service on February 6, 1906, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major William D. Beach, General Staff. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 8, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major William A. Mann, General Staff. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Feb. 7, 1906, is granted Col. James T. Kerr, General Staff. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Feb. 8, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Gen. Staff. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about March 14, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, acting judge advocate. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M., will at once relieve Capt. Verling K. Hart, Q.M., of his duties as quartermaster of the transport Thomas, and will proceed on the transport Tromas to San Francisco for further orders. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oli Brockley, Fort Keogh, Mont., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 2, W.D.) Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., will proceed to New York city, for duty as Q.M. of the transport Sumner during the trip of that transport to Cuba. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to St. Louis for duty in connection with an official investigation, ordered by the War Department, relating to the letting of subsistence contracts at Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 31, N.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Schiller, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent at once to New York city, for temporary duty on the transport Sumner. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with an official investigation, ordered by the War Department, relating to the letting of subsistence contracts at Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 31, N.D.)

Commissary Sergt. Howell L. Green, will be sent by the C.O. Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to report Feb. 7, 1906, to Lieut. Col. D. L. Brainard, Army Building, New York city, for temporary duty on the U.S. Army transport Sumner, which leaves New York Feb. 8, 1906, for Cuba, with the Santiago Battlefield Commission. Sergeant Green will return to New York on the Sumner, and rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 6, D.E.)

Par. 1, S.O. 29, W.D., Feb. 2, 1906, relating to Post Commissary Sergt. Julius Schiller, is revoked. (Feb. 6, W.D.) The following officers of the Subsistence Department will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, for the purpose of taking the course at the School for Cooks and Bakers, at that post: Capt. Charles C. Clark, Arthur M. Edwards, Frank H. Lawton, and Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Corbusier, deputy surgeon general. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, is granted Col. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg. gen. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Col. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect Feb. 15, 1906. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The leave for one month granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surg., is extended fourteen days. (Jan. 31, D. Colo.)

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg., now at Fort Porter, N.Y., will proceed to New York City, for duty as surgeon of the transport Sumner during its voyage to the West Indies, and upon the return of the transport to New York city will rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, asst. surg., upon his relief from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., general hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John F. Leeper, U.S.A., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and at the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long, who will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport to sail from that place on or about March 5, 1906, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Grubbs, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Dec. 26, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William A. Wickline, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. Contract Surg. Francis M. Wells, will proceed to Pilar, Sorogon, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. John L. Burkart, who will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull will proceed to Camp No. 1, Guinobatan and Jovellar Road, Albay, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. William O. Cutliffe, who will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Cary A. Snoddy, asst. surg., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, is assigned to duty in the Army transport service. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

The advancement from the grade of 1st lieutenant to that of captain of the following named assistant surgeons, with rank as captain from Feb. 4, 1906, is announced: Arthur W. Morse, Frank C. Baker and Henry S. Kiersted. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long to proceed to the Philippine Islands on transport to sail from San Francisco about March 25, 1906. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department having reported their arrival at San Francisco, are assigned to duty and stations as follows: Lieut. Col. William H. Corbusier, deputy surg. gen., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. First Lieut. Horace D. Bloomberg, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., relieving 1st Lieut. Verge E. Sweazey, asst. surg. First Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. First Lieut. Leon T. LeWald, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty (Feb. 5, W.D.)

The following medical officers will proceed to the station set after their respective names for duty: Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., to Camp

Stotsenburg, Pampanga; 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg., to Camp McGrath, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., to Cuartel de Espana, Manila; 1st Lieut. George F. Juennemann, asst. surg., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for temporary duty; Contract Surg. George B. Jones, now at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. J. Luther Bradley, H.C., is relieved from further duty Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty to relieve Sergt. Willard G. Palmer, H.C., who will proceed at once to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Jan. 22, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Emanuel Newman, H.C., is relieved from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will proceed to Puerta Princesa, Palawan, for duty, relieving Sergt. John W. Patterson, H.C. (Dec. 11, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Valdemar C. Anderson, H.C., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assigned to duty at Fort Lawton, Wash. Jan. 24, D. Col.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry J. Walls, H.C., Fort Preble, Me., will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Arthur W. Hayes, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Sergt. First Class William D. Evans, H.C., who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the department for duty, with station in Manila. (Dec. 26, D. Luzon.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1906, is granted Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major George P. Downey is relieved from duty at San Francisco, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco, for further orders. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Francis G. Irwin, paymaster, is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, vice Major George F. Downey, paymaster, relieved. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster, will report in person to Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, president, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Feb. 7, 1906, is granted Major Edward Burr, C.E. (Feb. 5, D.E.)

Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., Room F7, Army Building, New York City, in addition to his present duties, is appointed Division Engineer of the Southeast Division, vice Lieut. Col. James B. Quinn, C.E., relieved. (Feb. 1, C. of E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John Flannery, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Ordnance Sergt. Ellsworth W. Deuel, who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officers of the Army, are announced: Sergts. Samuel B. French, Arthur B. Crane and Paul P. Floyd, are promoted to the grade of first-class sergeant. To be first-class sergeants while serving in Alaska only: Sergts. James C. Rowan, James Maguire, and Michael A. McNurney. To be sergeants: Corpis, Dennis J. Bowe, Edward B. Barbee (formerly first-class sergeant), and Walter G. Beloit (for exceptional services on the telegraph line in Alaska). To be sergeants while serving in Alaska only: Corpis. Thomas Williams, Charles W. H. Heldeman and Glenn Young. To be corporals: 1st Class Privts. Ben F. Dodson, Logan Willcutt, Clarence F. Stokes and Benjamin F. Waller. To be corporals while serving in Alaska only: 1st Class Privts. Horace E. Hull, George A. L. Genoway, Arthur J. Stockman, Ernest H. Myers, Fred D. Longphre and Joseph W. McMorris. All the above promotions date from Feb. 1, 1906. (Feb. 1, Sig. Office.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron and Edward L. King, 2d Cav., now at Fort Assiniboine, will, as soon as their services can be spared, proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there await the arrival of their troops (K and M, respectively), under orders for station at the latter post. (Jan. 25, D.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav., to take effect upon the departure of his troop from San Francisco for its new station. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav., will report to Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, for duty and to accompany him to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, 5th Cav., having, on Feb. 4, completed a tour of duty of two years as squadron quartermaster and commissary, 4th Squadron, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty as such. (Feb. 4, 5th Cav.)

Second Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav., having been appointed Q.M. and C.S., 1st Squadron, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 29, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. STANTON.

The leave granted Capt. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 29, N.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Dec. 28, D. Luzon.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., now at Omaha, Neb., having relinquished the temporary command of the Department of the Missouri, will return to his proper station, Fort Riley, Kas. (Jan. 29, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Feb. 6, 1906, is granted Capt. Eugene P. Jervy, jr., 10th Cav., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 25, P.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Sergt. Elmer Hostetter, Troop K, 12th Cav., was on Feb. 2, attached to the band for duty as acting drum major. He will also perform the duties of 1st sergeant.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Sept. 1, 1906, at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction: Capt. John K. Cree, Delamere Skerrett, Archibald Campbell, Thomas B. Lamoreux, Henry H. Whitney, Louis R. Burgess, Benjamin M. Koehler, Thomas Q. Ashburn, Thomas E. Merrill. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Aug. 28, 1906, to the commandant, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the course of instruction: Capt. Manus McCloskey, John E. Stephens, William W. Hamilton and Hanson B. Black; 1st Lieuts. Albert U. Faulker, William H. Tobin, Harry J. Watson, Jacob E. Wyke, Charles O. Zollars, John Storck, Edgar H. Yule, Hiram E. Mitchell, Robert B. McBride, Willis R. Vance, Jacob M. Coward, John L. Roberts, Jr., Jay P. Hopkins, Upton Birnie, Jr., Raymond H. Fenner, Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Edward P. Nones, Arthur P. S. Hyde, Harry E. Mitchell, Fred C. Doyle, George T. Perkins, Augustine McIntyre, Starkey Y. Britt, Louis F. Buck, Jaius A. Moore, Frank B. Ed-

wards, George R. Greene, Robert M. Ellicott; 2d Lieuts. James Prentice, Hartman L. Butler, William H. Peek, Lee Hagood, Leigh Sypher, James E. Wilson, Thomas W. Hollyday, Albert L. Rhoades, William E. Murray, Norris Stayton, Bruce Cotten, Le Roy C. Bunker, Adolph Langhorst, Franklin R. Kenney, John S. Davis, John E. W. Corey, George A. Taylor, John Philbrick. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., A.D.C., will return to his station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Jan. 23, D. Cal.)

Leave, to take effect Feb. 1, 1906, and expire March 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Natt F. Jamieson, A.C. (Jan. 15, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to be temporarily attached to one of the companies at that post, in order to prepare himself for his re-examination for promotion. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

The C.O. Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will send the 5th Band, Art. Corps, under Capt. William H. Stone, A.C., to report to Major William D. Beach, General Staff, for temporary duty on the transport Sumner, which is scheduled to sail from New York, Feb. 8, 1906, with the Santiago Battle Fleet Commission. The band will return to New York on the Sumner, and then rejoin its proper station. (Feb. 5, D.E.)

Leave from Feb. 6 to May 6, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard Furnival, A.C. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Richard Furnival, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 6, 1906. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Capt. Stanley D. Embick, A.C., will report to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the Chief of Artillery for duty as an assistant in his office. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Natt F. Jamieson, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect March 15, 1906. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 8, 1906, is granted Col. G. S. Grimes, A.C. (Feb. 5, D.E.)

Veterinarian Daniel LeMay, A.C., from duty with the 12th and 19th Batteries, F.A., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with the Field Artillery at that post. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Veterinarian Frederick Foster, A.C., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about March 1, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty at that post. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Henry A. Reed, A.C., is further extended ten days. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on March 10, 1906, at Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, for the purpose of completing the course at school: Capt. Richard H. McMaster, Albert G. Jenkins, Robert E. Wylie and James R. Mitchell. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Edward N. Macon from the 19th Battery, F.A., to the 34th Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan from the 34th Co., C.A., to the 19th Battery, F.A. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Feb. 26, 1906, to Major F. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Frank E. Hopkins, Ernest R. Tilton, Homer T. Waldron; 2d Lieuts. William S. Bowen, Marion S. Battle and Frank T. Thornton. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C., will report on Feb. 26, 1906, to Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, I.G., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for promotion. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Kent Browning, 1st Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 5, 1906, for the good of the Service. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf. (Jan. 31, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Niagara, N.Y. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, to take effect Feb. 16, 1906, and will then proceed to join his company at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., will report to Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Lawton, Washington, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Olin R. Booth, 11th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service on Feb. 7, 1906, is announced. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Par. 6, S.O. 15, Jan. 18, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 2, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James A. Irons, 14th Inf., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Capt. Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., having reported will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, (Dec. 28, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., is relieved from duty with the militia of Georgia, to take effect Feb. 10, 1906, and will join his regiment. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Lieut. Col. George H. Roach, 20th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement on Feb. 3, 1906, is announced. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., is further extended twenty days. Lieutenant Wilson, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of his regiment at that post. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

Sick leave for two months is granted Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf. (Jan. 24, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Cook Joseph Dillon, Co. G, 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon receipt of this order. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Feb. 6, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 25, P.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, will proceed at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and take charge of the recruiting station in that city during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., recruiting officer. (Jan. 25, D. Lakes.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

The leave granted Major Charles Byrne, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 3, N.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

First Lieut. Laurence Angel, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is at his own request relieved from further duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and will rejoin his regiment. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Harry F. Wilson, Philippine Scouts, will, upon the arrival of 2d Lieut. Alfred Ballin at Capigili, Samar, stand relieved from further temporary duty with the 5th Co., and will proceed to his proper station, Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty. (Dec. 14, D.V.)

First Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts, to Camp No. 1, Guinobatan, Albay, for duty. (Dec. 19, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, consisting of Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, A.C., and 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, A.C., will assemble at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1906, to investigate upon the circumstance and conditions connected with the short circuiting of an electric current on the receiving table of the ammunition hoist of No. 4 gun, Battery Gilmore, Dec. 1, 1905. The board will ascertain, if possible, and will report upon the following points: 1. The precise cause of the short circuiting. 2. How long the conditions which were the cause of the occurrence had existed prior thereto. 3. Whether these conditions were such as to be beyond discovery by tests. 4. What tests should have been made to ascertain the condition of the circuits, and whether such tests were made. 5. Whether the master electrician and electrician sergeants on duty at Fort Hamilton are qualified to make the necessary tests properly and with accuracy. The board will submit, also, its recommendations as to what changes of means and methods, if any, should be made in order to avoid a repetition of such an occurrence at Battery Gilmore or elsewhere. (Feb. 1, At. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William A. Mann, Major John S. Mallory, Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Capt. Harry C. Hale, General Staff, is appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; Major Jonas A. Emery, 27th Inf.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf.; Contract Surg. William H. Richardson, 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Capt. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg.; James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; Elbert E. Persons, asst. surg., and G. Maury Crallé, 10th Inf., with 1st Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf., recorder. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Malabang, Mindanao, Dec. 20, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav.; Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf.; Capt. T. R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Ford, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. G. Kellond, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. C. Pratt, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 9, D. Min.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. John L. De Witt, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp; 2d Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 27th Inf. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order: First Sergt. George Rolfe, Co. G, 19th Inf.; Drum Major Henry Hinmann, band, 8th Cav. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Q.M. Sergt. Gustav B. Lang, 14th Cav., and Sergt. Henry Robbins, 2d Battery, F.A. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. James C. Rhea, 6th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

At the request of the officers concerned the following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. James K. Thompson from the 12th Inf. to the 15th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. Ballou from the 15th Inf. to the 12th Inf. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from the dates indicated, are assigned to regiments as specified:

With rank from Jan. 2, 1906.

Edgar J. Treacy, appointed from sergeant, Troop H, 14th Cav., assigned to 5th Cavalry.

Edward J. Cullen, appointed from sergeant, 118th Co., C.A., assigned to 17th Infantry.

Reynold F. Migdalski, appointed from sergeant, Troop H, 13th Cav., assigned to 12th Cavalry.

Henry R. Smalley, appointed from lance corporal, Troop K, 3d Cav., assigned to 14th Cavalry.

John P. Adams, appointed from sergeant, first class, Hosp. Corps, assigned to 22d Infantry.

James P. Wayland, appointed from sergeant, Troop A, 1st Cav., assigned to 3d Cavalry.

Ira Longancker, appointed from corporal, Co. H, 18th Inf., assigned to 2d Infantry.

Philip J. Golden, appointed from sergeant, Co. B, Sig. Corps, assigned to 11th Infantry.

William C. Whitener, appointed from sergeant, 37th Co., C.A., assigned to 8th Infantry.

William R. McCleary, appointed from corporal, 55th Co., C.A., assigned to 17th Infantry.

Robert Blaine, appointed from first sergeant, Troop H, 11th Cav., assigned to 10th Cavalry.

Luther Felker, appointed from sergeant, Troop E, 11th Cav., assigned to 14th Cavalry.

Frederick J. Ostermann, appointed from sergeant, 3d Co., C.A., assigned to 18th Infantry.

Murray Blight Rush, appointed from squadron sergeant major, 1st Cav., assigned to 14th Cavalry.

William J. Connolly, appointed from quartermaster sergeant, 30th Co., C.A., assigned to 11th Infantry.

With rank from Jan. 3, 1906.

Everett D. Barlow, jr., appointed from sergeant, Co. B, 26th Inf., assigned to 13th Infantry.

Lawrence E. Hohl, appointed from corporal, Co. K, 6th Inf., assigned to 19th Infantry.

James G. Boswell, appointed from sergeant, 118th Co., C.A., assigned to 8th Infantry.

Robert E. Clarke, appointed from sergeant, Co. I, 8th Inf., assigned to 2d Infantry.

The officers named will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Those whose regiments are stationed in the Philippines Division will apply at once to the Q.M.G. of the Army for transportation from San Francisco to Manila, on the first transport sailing after March 8, 1906. They will proceed on March 8, 1906, to San Francisco for assignment to duty until transportation can be furnished them to the Philippines.

Those whose regiments are stationed within the continental limits of the United States will proceed not later than March 8, 1906, to join their proper stations.

Lieutenant Hohl will proceed not later than March 8, 1906, to join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Feb. 6, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, 1905, assigned to 10th Cav.
Second Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 28, 1905, assigned to 7th Cav.
Second Lieut. Charles Burnett, 15th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 3, 1906, assigned to 4th Cav.
Second Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 1st Cav., to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 18, 1906, assigned to 5th Cav.
Lieutenant Keyes will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to join the troop. Lieutenant Pearson will proceed to join the troop. (Feb. 7, W.D.)
So much of Par. 3, S.O. 26, Jan. 31, 1906, W.D., as assigns Capt. George P. White to the 7th Cav., is revoked, and he is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and will join the troop to which assigned. (Feb. 7, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BURFORD—Sailed from Manila Jan. 25 for San Francisco with 2d Cavalry.
DIX—Arrived at Puget Sound Jan. 14.
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of the 1st Infantry.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 4. To sail for Manila on March 5 with 8th Inf., and two troops 3d Cavalry.
McCLELLAN—Sailed from New York for Manila Feb. 1 with part of the 1st Infantry.
MEADE—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila in a few days with the 2d Infantry and the 6th Battalion, F.A. Was delayed by fire on board.
STWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 25 for Manila with 24th Infantry.
SIEMER—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 14. To sail for Manila Feb. 15.
STIMMER—Sailed from New York Feb. 8 for Santiago, Cuba.
THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Feb. 1.
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco.

Army Cables.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Sailed from Tacoma Feb. 5 for Juneau, Alaska.
DISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenior, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, New York city.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 6, 1906.

Mrs. Gentry and Miss Gentry, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Watts, of Virginia, are spending several weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. K. L. Pepper. Miss Humphrey, of Highland Park, was the guest of Mrs. S. R. Whitall last Friday. Miss Walnwright, of Chicago, has been the guest of Mrs. J. T. Moore the past week. Miss Gray, of Albany, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Lewis.

Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th Cav., of Fort Washakie, Wyo., has been visiting Capt. A. J. Macnab the past week. Lieut. H. B. Hackett, 27th Inf., has returned, having been absent several months mapping the country about Chicago. Capt. W. F. Lewis, Med. Dept., stationed at Chicago, was the guest of Capt. D. F. Keller last Friday evening. Capt. W. Weigel, Q.M., returned last week. Dr. W. H. Richardson is spending a few days at his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

One of the largest informal hops of the season was given last Friday evening at the Officers' Club. Major and Mrs. A. C. Bradley, Med. Dept., entertained the Bridge Whist Club last Monday night. A very pretty reception was given at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. K. L. Pepper last Saturday evening to meet their guests, Mrs. Gentry, Miss Gentry and Miss Watts. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers entertained the Bridge Whist Club on Monday evening of this week.

On Monday evening of last week the members of Co. C, 27th Inf., and a number of their friends assembled in the library of that company to hear a talk by Chaplain Rice on the part Co. C took in the Mindanao campaign. The talk was illustrated with stereoscopic views taken by the Chaplain while in the islands, and was very interesting.

Last Tuesday evening the post basketball team gave a masquerade ball in the mess hall, which proved to be quite a success. Among the interested spectators were a number of officers and their friends. Officers also acted as judges in awarding the following prizes: Prize waltz, Musician Schallitz, Co. F, 27th Inf., and Miss Kempton; prize cake walk, Musician Schallitz and Miss Brandt; best original costumes, Private Barrett, Co. L, 27th Inf., and Miss Kempton; best comic, Sergeant Barrett, Sig. Corps.

Great preparations are being made for the performance of the Fort Sheridan minstrels on the evening of Feb. 12. Quite a number of soldier artists will appear, and the star attraction of the season is promised. After the show the floor will be cleared and a dance will be given, to conclude at 2 a.m.

The transfer of a number of men from the 1st Infantry at Forts Wayne and Brady to the 27th Infantry recently, gives the regiment nearly its authorized strength, for the first time probably since its return from the Philippines.

Memorial services in honor of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler were held in the post chapel Sunday morning, Chaplain Rice officiating.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 3, 1906.

Mrs. S. D. Sturgis was the hostess Thursday afternoon at a large and elaborately appointed afternoon tea, preparatory to leaving for Fort D. A. Russell. The rooms were bright with pink carnations and ferns. Mrs. Sturgis was assisted in receiving and in entertaining her guests by Mrs. George H. Jamerson, Mrs. Roscoe H. Channing, Mrs. Union Worthington, Mrs. Russell L. Tracy, Mrs. Robert B. Harkness, Mrs. George Jay Gibson, Mrs. D. Moore Lindsay, Mrs. L. Seton Lindsay, Mrs. Allen M. Smith, Mrs. Frank Judge and Miss Laura Sherman. Over a hundred friends called during the afternoon.

A hop was given at the post hall last evening in honor of the officers and ladies of the batteries soon to be transferred to Fort D. A. Russell. The hall was arranged with the customary military trappings and the affair was attended by a large number, both from town and garrison. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. John Brooke, Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, Lieuts. R. P. Rifenberck and C. W. Smart.

Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck entertained at a dinner Wednesday evening last at the Alta Club, followed by a theater party to see "The Yankee Consul," in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe and the maids who were in attendance at their wedding on Jan. 30. An elaborate dinner was served in the gold room, at which covers were laid for the bride and groom, Mrs. Charles H. McMahon, Miss Mabel Baum, of Denver; Miss Claire Soule, Lieut. P. G. Galleher, Robert Park and Hugh Park, brothers of the bride. Roscoe M. Breeden entertained at a luncheon at the Commercial Club on the Monday preceding the marriage of Miss Sara Reid Park and Lieut. R. E. Beebe, the affair being in honor of the two young people. The large round table in the green room was laid for fourteen guests, and a central decoration of carnations in light and deep pink and white was used. The other guests were Miss Mabel Baum, Miss Claire Soule, Miss Clara Smith, Mrs. M. A. Breeden, Mrs. C. H. McMahon, Mrs. H. R. Perry, of Fort Douglas; Lieuts. R. P. Rifenberck and P. C. Galleher, Robert Park and

Hugh Park. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry entertained at bridge, followed by a buffet supper, Thursday evening, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe and their guests. Several tables were filled with the players, both from town and from the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Beebe are entertaining as a house party the young ladies who were maids at their wedding, Miss Mabel Baum, of Denver; Miss Claire Soule and Miss Clara Smith, of Los Angeles. A number of affairs, both large and small, have been given in honor of the girls who were all chums together at Stanford.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood returned to-day from a month's stay in the East, where they went to place their son, Ben, in a military school.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Feb. 6, 1906.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe left for Washington and New York on Saturday night, en route to Santiago, Cuba, where the Colonel goes to deliver the dedicatory address at the battle monument. The dedication takes place at El Caney, on Feb. 14.

The last of the informal "at home" days, which have been such a delightful feature of the social life of this garrison during the past fall and winter, was held at the home of the commanding officer on Feb. 1. Mrs. Sharpe was assisted by Mrs. Phalen and Mrs. Corey. The parlors were thronged with guests from the city from three until six, after which the officers and ladies of the garrison were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Sharpe at an informal dinner. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Phalen at dinner prior to their departure for Cuba.

Mrs. Charles L. Bent gave a luncheon-bridge on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Georgia Tew Mason, of Kansas City. The decorations were in violets and Roman hyacinths. The players were: Mesdames Bent, Milo C. Corey, George B. Rose, Charles C. Rose, F. W. Berger, J. E. Smith, Gordon N. Peay, Mason, Haley Bennett, James M. Phalen and Sidney B. Redding.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe were guests of honor at a handsomely given by Mrs. Edward W. Gibb on Monday of last week. The decorations were developed by the use of "Prosperity" carnations and pink satin favors. Covers were laid for Mrs. E. W. Gibb, Col. and Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Logan H. Roots, Hon. and Mrs. George B. Rose and Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen. Mrs. James R. Miller gave a card party on Thursday last. The prizes were won by Mrs. Milo C. Corey and Mrs. W. H. McMurray. Mrs. W. F. Berger entertained at luncheon on Wednesday Mesdames J. E. Smith, Bert, Phalen and Corey. From the luncheon the ladies went to the card party given in the afternoon by Mrs. F. L. French.

The Happy Hour Euchre Club met on Tuesday of last week with Mrs. Charles L. Bent. Five tables were filled with players, and on the conclusion of the game a delicious course luncheon was served. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. Bent entertained at dinner in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen. The table was covered with satin damask, overlaid with a pink centerpiece. The dinner flower was American beauty roses. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Bent, Lieut. and Mrs. Phalen, Mr. and Mrs. Hogley M. Bennett, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon N. Peay.

Dr. C. E. Landerhall will leave on Feb. 10 after a month's stay at the post on professional business. Capt. Charles L. Bent is officer in charge of the post, in the absence of Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. Mrs. Robert Weeks is expected to return from Oklahoma City soon.

A notable affair of the social week was the cotillion given Thursday evening at the Burch mansion on North Broadway. The hostess was Miss Nelson, niece of Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia. Among the guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Bent, Lieuts. George E. Goodrich, Robert Morrison and Dwight B. Lawton, of Fort Roots.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, commanding the post and School of Submarine Defense, will leave shortly on a trip to the various harbor fortifications on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts for the purpose of consultation with the local naval authorities with reference to submarine defenses. Mrs. DeRussy, mother of Mrs. Murray, has been the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Murray. Three new sets of officers' quarters on the post have been completed and occupied by the officers of the school and post. Mr. Lloyd P. Carpenter, brother of Capt. Edward Carpenter, was a recent visitor at Fort Totten. An illustrated lecture on "Ben Hur" was given at the post chapel Sunday last under the auspices of the local Y.M.C.A.

Through testimony furnished by officers and men of the post, the Federal grand jury at Trenton, N.J., has found an indictment against Mr. T. A. Zimmerman, proprietor of the Osborn Hotel, Manassas, N.J., for alleged purchase of blankets and other parts of soldier equipment during target practice of the 82d and 101st Companies at Sea Girt last September. The case comes up for hearing on Feb. 6.

Mrs. Conklin, wife of Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, A.C., entertained the ladies of the post at a card party on Feb. 1.

The torpedo planters Ringgold and Armistead reported by wire their departure from Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 4, for Forts Fremont and Screven, respectively, at which posts they will be located for instruction proposed during the present month.

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., spent a few days at the post last week. Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C., on detached service with the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, N.Y., also visited the fort on Feb. 2. The two concrete double cable tanks erected by the Engineer Department were turned over to the Artillery engineer on Feb. 3. Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, C.E., effecting the transfer. An indoor field day has been set for Feb. 14.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, Feb. 5, 1906.

Incidental to the departure of the 1st Infantry for the Philippines, there has been a great deal of entertaining in honor of Major George Bell, Jr., the commandant of the post, and his officers. On Monday evening Major Bell and officers occupied boxes at Shea's Theater, a special feature of the performance, being Sergeant Le May's detachment of men from the 1st Infantry in their famous "silent drill," which was enthusiastically applauded.

On Thursday evening Major Bell reviewed the 65th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in their armory. A handsome reviewing stand, decorated with the national colors, was occupied by Major Bell and staff, the ladies from the post, and Mrs. John Miller Horton, Miss Elizabeth J. Letson and Miss M. B. Swan from town. The regiment, with General Welch in command, made a splendid showing.

Mrs. Amory, of Boston, and her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Perkins, of Iowa, were the guests of Lieut. C. B. Amory, before his departure. Major and Mrs. Harry Hallock were back in town recently. Mrs. D. D. Mitchell and Miss Henrietta Mitchell have been visiting in St. Louis, whither they went to attend the wedding of Miss Helen Christy C. Clubb, to Mr. Paulding Sellers, of this city, Miss Mitchell being one of the bridesmaids.

Col. George Fox, of the 74th Regiment, gave a dinner in honor of Major Bell, and Colonel Welch, of the 65th Regi-

ment gave a "pig roast" in honor of Major Bell and his officers, last week. Major Theodore Sheldon gave a luncheon at the Elliott Club in his honor.

Lieut. G. V. Packer, spent a few days in town, the guest of Capt. Lambert W. Jordan. Lieutenant Packer has practically recovered from his long illness in Washington.

Mrs. John Miller Horton gave a beautiful farewell dinner to Major and Mrs. Bell on Saturday evening. The table had an artistic centerpiece of flowers and tropical fruits. White orchids in silver vases were at each plate, and the military touch was given in the menu cards, upon which were painted the American shield, while the souvenirs were red paper roses, set in a standard of green leaves, having a tiny American flag, and a gilt maple leaf upon which was drawn a tiny bell.

Mr. Eugene Fales accompanied his father, Lieut. H. M. Fales, to Manila. Mrs. Fales and son, Clarke, will remain at the post.

Mrs. Joseph T. Jones gave a handsome dinner on Sunday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Bell. The decorations were in pink and green.

The announcement of the marriage of Capt. Harold L. Jackson to Mrs. Mary Budd Babbitt was a complete surprise to the post. The wedding occurred Aug. 14, 1905.

Mrs. Theodore M. Fassett gave a farewell luncheon for Mrs. George Bell, Jr., on Thursday. The table had an exquisite centerpiece of roses and violets with clusters of violets at each plate. Capt. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., has arrived at the post, and is living at the Castle.

Many prominent people were at the post on Tuesday to bid the 1st Infantry bon voyage. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner gave a farewell luncheon for Major and Mrs. Bell, and Dr. and Mrs. Fauntleroy gave an informal supper party just before the bugle sounded the order to move on.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 4, 1906.

Miss Muriel Hitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived in the post on Monday, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen. Miss Edith Terry, of Omaha, was the guest, for a number of days, of Mrs. H. Percy Silver. A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, on Monday, Jan. 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer entertained delightfully at six-handed euchre on Thursday evening at their quarters. The first prizes were awarded to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, the lone-hand prizes, Mrs. Pauline Murphy and Lieut. George B. Sharon. Following the informal hop on Friday evening, Mrs. Townsend L. Whelen entertained at a chafing dish supper for her guest, Miss Hitt. Others present were Mrs. C. B. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Waldo C. Ayer, the Misses Leavitt Beno, of Council Bluffs, Ia., Mercedes L. Bell and Mercedes C. Lowe, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Lieuts. J. Millard, Little, Albin L. Clark, Jacob W. S. Wuest, Stuart A. Howard, Charles B. Elliott and Bloxham Ward.

Mrs. Young, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Guy G. Palmer. Mrs. H. Percy Silver, accompanied by Miss Silver and Miss Adelaide Suttmeier, of Pittsburg, Pa., left on Saturday for Lincoln, Neb., for a short visit. General Wint has returned from Washington, D.C., where he has been on a fifteen days' leave. Colonel Godfrey, who has been in temporary command of the department, returned to Fort Riley the first of the week.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 4, 1906.

With the exception of one or two days the weather here during the last week has been almost like spring. The winter as a whole has been exceptionally mild.

Mr. Sutton, brother of Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. Mr. Sutton is en route to Washington to take the examination for the Marine Corps.

With the expected arrival in the near future of the squadron of the 2d Cavalry, the post will be greatly strengthened. Heretofore only two troops of Cavalry were present, and those only for a short time and without mounts. The 2d Cavalry being here permanently, will have mounts, so the post will now be represented by each arm of the Service.

Quite a large picture of the department commander, Gen. C. C. Carr, appeared in the Sunday issue of the Pioneer Press, giving also a part of his military career and expressing the hope that the General would be made a major general before his retirement.

Capt. J. H. Parker, 28th Inf., has just finished a military drama, dealing with the conditions in the Philippines previous to the end of the main insurrection. Mr. Ned Brandt, who is one of the stars in "Soldiers of Fortune," has read the play and it is probable that the company which produces the play will be built up around Mr. Brandt, who will appear in the title role. The uniform, costume, etc., will be brought over from Manila.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 23, 1906.

Winter has Assiniboine in its grasp, the thermometer registering 24° below.

Among the late arrivals on the post are Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf., Lieuts. Wallace M. Craigie and William Korst, 7th Inf.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav., commanding the post, entertained recently with a charming dinner, a large centerpiece of carnations being a delightfully fragrant touch of civilization in this isolated community. Mrs. Hunt's guests included Capt. and Mrs. King and Capt. and Mrs. Herron, 2d Cav., Miss Abbot, Lieutenants Craigie and Stuart, 7th Inf.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, Pay Dept., was a recent visitor, and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hunt. Captains Turner and Merrill and Lieutenants Korst and McClure are the nimrods of the garrison, bringing in much game from the foothills east of the post.

The headquarters and six troops of the 2d Cavalry, Colonel Ward commanding, are expected to arrive about Feb. 12.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Feb. 7, 1906.

Monday proved a very interesting day at Fort Howard. A visit was made by officers from Fort McHenry for a friendly shoot with the Army revolver between teams of five men from each post. The shooting was divided into four various styles. The Fort Howard team won by four points, and the total scores were 551 to 547. The styles of shooting were as follows: Each man shot a string of five at rapid fire at 15 and 25 yards; time fire at 25 and 50 yards, and slow fire at 50 to 75 yards. The contestants were: Fort Howard—Capt. William Cruikshank, Lieuts. Compton Wilson, C. Deems, Jr., F. H. Lincoln and Hugh S. Brown; Fort McHenry—Capt. Godwin Ordway, Lieuts. Kent Nelson, James Thomas, James D. Watson and Lewis Turtle. Capt. C. H. Lanza acted as referee, and Lieut. W. H. Davis as judge.

Miss Alice Torrence, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Kenney for the past two months, has returned to her home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. James D. Watson, wife of Lieutenant Watson, Art. Corps, of Fort McHenry, who underwent an operation at the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, about a week ago, is improving rapidly, and will be able to return to her home the early part of next week.

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Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

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A CORRECTION OF ERROR IN TELEGRAPHIC CODE

An error has been discovered in the Telegraphic Code prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League, viz: On page 9, the second time the word "Budget" appears it should be "Bugler" (as in the former edition), and the asterisk should be in front of the first word "Budget," which is a new word.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER seeks position as **MILITARY INSTRUCTOR** in some college or school. Address, Retired Officer, care of Army and Navy Journal.

2d Lieut. of Artillery, about 25 on list, will pay \$400 CASH FOR TRANSFER to Infantry. L. M., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

LIEUT. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U. S. A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore Md.

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In a communication published in the New York Sun, the author of which signs himself "West Point," an earnest and thoroughly business-like plea is made for a readjustment of the salaries of Army officers on a fair basis as compared with the incomes from professions and other callings in civil life. The writer of the communication points out that while the pay of officers was at one time on such a basis, it is so no longer and that it has remained practically fixed for more than thirty-five years, although the cost of living has doubled in the meantime, while the incomes from many civil vocations have increased enormously. After a careful analysis of the schedule regulating the pay of Army officers and a statement of the disadvantages which handicap the members of the military service as compared with members of civilian professions, the correspondent adds: "The necessity for an increase upon the average begins to press hard upon an officer and his family after between ten and fifteen years' service and continues in increasing ratio for ten or fifteen years more, and then continues unremittingly to the end. It has therefore been suggested that in addition to the present rate of pay, including in-

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crease for longevity, all officers after ten years' service should receive an addition of 10 per cent. to their pay proper; after fifteen years another 10 per cent., and after twenty years an addition of 20 per cent. to the pay proper, making after twenty years' service, an increase of 40 per cent. upon the present rate of pay of all grades, including the general officer. An increase of this sort would give officers of the Army something to look forward to which they have not now, and those who remain to enjoy it will represent the survivors of a test to which all men must be subjected, whatever their calling."

Hazing at the Naval Academy is attracting more attention than ever before and Congress will doubtless pass some remedial legislation which will give the Superintendent of the Naval Academy discretionary power as to the punishment which shall be inflicted upon the midshipmen who are found guilty of indulging in the pernicious practice. Out of the fourteen midshipmen who have been tried by court-martial on charges of hazing there had been on Feb. 7 eight dismissed, two acquitted, one pardoned, one recommended for pardon after having been sentenced to dismissal, and two cases of midshipmen sentenced to dismissal were before the Navy Department awaiting action. These last two cases are those of Midshipman Jules James, of Virginia, and Midshipman W. T. Boyd, of Illinois. It is understood that following the examinations now under way at the Naval Academy the court-martial will reconvene. If something is not done the Secretary of the Navy may be compelled to act upon the cases of thirty-three more midshipmen, for it is understood that that number are slated for trial. It is freely admitted that if many more of the young officers are dismissed from the Academy the Navy will suffer materially. Appearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs some days ago, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, declared that if he could get rid of twelve or fifteen of the midshipmen at the Academy who are the real trouble makers conditions there would become most serene. In response to inquiries Admiral Sands said that he supposed that fifty per cent. of the members of the three upper classes were guilty of hazing, although that many could not be convicted.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

PROMOTION BY ELIMINATION.

The bill to regulate promotion in the Army, which we published last week, together with ten other bills relating to various branches of the military service, is one to which the officers whom it concerns should give the most careful attention. It brings up the whole vexatious question of promotion, with a proposal for its solution on a basis which the authors believe will insure a larger measure of consideration and more rapid advancement for officers in those arms where the stagnation is at present most pronounced. The approval of this measure by the Secretary of War is a plain acknowledgment that the principle of promotion by selection outright has been repudiated. The fact of that repudiation was demonstrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL which, as the result of a confidential inquiry among the officers of the Army, showed that an overwhelming majority among the nearly two thousand who replied to the question declared themselves irrevocably opposed to the principle stated. Of those who did not so declare themselves a few favored the principle of promotion by seniority alone, while a considerable number recommended various schemes of promotion by elimination. Scores of officers accompanied their replies with communications containing valuable suggestions on the question under consideration. The publication of these contributions led to a spirited and helpful general discussion of the whole subject, and, finally a bound collection of the published communications was submitted to the Secretary of War and one to the General Staff for such use as they might care to make of them. In that compilation the Secretary of War and the General Staff had at their command a definite, outspoken and conclusive expression of Army sentiment on the whole subject. It is certainly not improbable that the information thus presented was found useful in preparing the important bill under review.

That bill appears to be practically a compromise between promotion by seniority and promotion by selection. It proposes to institute a process of elimination whereby officers of field grades who through any cause have lost the zeal and physical energy essential to professional efficiency shall be retired from the active list or from the Army itself. The principle thus stated applies to all officers and makes no discrimination against any. It will safeguard the interests of every officer entitled to promotion by seniority just as long as he can pass the examinations prescribed for other officers, and it will afford a rapid flow of promotion in those arms—the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry—in which it is at present most needful yet most lacking. On the other hand, the provisions of the proposed bill to determine the vacancies in the various grades of each of the three arms named and fill the same, together with those relating to retirements, are all calculated to protect junior officers against any injustice through promotion by selection. The purpose of the bill is to conserve the interests of the Army as a whole without regard to its individual members, except to make sure that they shall have a square deal in matters of promotion and preferment. Whether the operation of the bill will insure those results, benefiting the Army itself and at the same time effecting a more rapid flow of advancement in the fighting branches without detriment to individuals, remains to be seen. If it will bring about those results it cannot be enacted too soon.

Under the operation of this bill the scope and character of the examinations for promotion, as well as those to determine whether officers are physically qualified to continue in active service, will be matters of the utmost importance. In fact the utility of the whole measure will be gauged largely by the character of those examinations and the manner in which they are applied. It has been suggested that in examinations for promotion increased credit should be given to officers for general efficiency in present grade and especially for zeal and judgment in field work. The examinations to determine whether officers should be retired to create vacancies will require great care, tact, firmness and a sole regard for the interests of the Service as against those of individuals. If those examinations can be so prescribed and applied as to improve the efficiency of the Army and afford accelerated promotion for officers of field grades without doing injustice to those now in the Service, we shall all have cause to rejoice.

It is perfectly evident, however, even at this early day, that the proposed bill is regarded by apprehension and perhaps with distrust by many officers. One has suggested that there is danger that in making examinations too much consideration will be given to efficiency records on which there is no established standard. For work of a given character and quality an officer might be reported differently by two or more commanding officers, and that, too, without the remotest intention to do him an injustice. The trouble is due to arbitrary methods and the lack of definite standards to govern the preparation of such records. It is also pointed out that the bill would militate against officers appointed from

civil life or from the Volunteers, inasmuch as those officers average older for grade and rank in their grade than graduates of the Military Academy. Other things being equal, age will necessarily be considered, and the older ones will be eliminated. That point, however, might be covered by so amending the bill as to provide for retirement in grade at a certain age, thus placing all on an equal footing. Another objection to the bill is that the proposed board of five general officers to make examinations for retirement could not satisfactorily go over and report upon the hundreds of records which it would necessarily have to consider. The duties of that board will be delicate and exacting. It will be required to create a certain number of vacancies, not merely by recommending for retirement officers who are demonstrably disqualified physically, but, if necessary, by designating those who are least qualified. How that requirement will operate is at present a matter of conjecture.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The senior brigadier general of the Army, Frederick Dent Grant, was promoted to be a major general on Feb. 6 to fill the vacancy in that grade caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner. The decision of the President to select the senior in the list of brigadier generals to fill this vacancy will be approved by the Army. General Grant entered the Academy in 1866, was graduated in 1871, and has had twenty-three years of actual service in the Army, allowing for the seventeen years he was out of the Army, during which he gained experience of value to a soldier, as his father did before him under like circumstances. Assuming promotion by seniority, and the continuance of present conditions, the list of major generals after the retirement of General MacArthur in 1906 will be as follows, in the order of their rank: Leonard Wood, who retires in 1924; Frederick D. Grant, who retires in 1914; J. Franklin Bell, who retires in 1920; Frederick Funston, who retires in 1929; Jesse M. Lee, who retires in 1920; William H. Carter, who retires in 1915. Unless General Wood shall be promoted lieutenant general, all of the brigadier generals below Carter will be retired before they can be promoted. The promotion of General Grant leaves Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who has been selected to succeed General Bates as Chief of Staff, the senior in the list of brigadier generals, and we understand that a decision has already been reached to promote General Bell to the grade of major general upon the retirement next September of General Corbin and the consequent promotion to the grade of lieutenant general of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, provided Congress does not interfere with this program.

It has not yet been decided whether or not Major General Wade, commanding the Atlantic Division, will be made lieutenant general and immediately retired upon the retirement in April of Lieutenant General Bates. This is being strongly urged by his friends and we are able to state authoritatively that the matter is now receiving the consideration of the Secretary of War. The eminent services rendered by General Wade certainly entitle him to this consideration at the hands of the Government. He is as modest as he is able and accomplished in his profession and whatever honors come to him will be well bestowed and will be cordially approved by his fellow soldiers of the Army.

Announcement was made on Feb. 6 of the selection by the President of Lieut. Col. William E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. Palmer G. Wood, 11th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps, to be promoted to the grade of brigadier general and immediately placed on the retired list. On that day no selection had yet been made by the President and the Secretary of War of an officer permanently to fill the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general caused by the promotion of General Grant. All three of these lieutenant colonels selected for brigadier generalities, with a view to their immediate retirement, saw service in the Civil War, and the President thought that their service has been such as to merit their retirement with general rank.

On the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Chief of Staff of the Army, the President has suspended his decision not to appoint for permanent service as a brigadier general any colonel who had Civil War service and is entitled to go upon the retired list on his own application with the rank of brigadier general. Lieutenant General Chaffee, when Chief of Staff, thought it best to recommend that no colonel with Civil War service be appointed a brigadier general for active duty and his recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War. General Bates, however, holds an entirely different view: he believes that because a colonel served during the Civil War he should not be barred from selection for the grade of brigadier general and in a long memorandum to the Secretary of War he has set forth his views on this subject. Temporarily, as we have stated, this memorandum of General Bates has received the approval of the President and it may be that a Civil War colonel will be selected to fill the existing vacancy in the grade of brigadier general, caused by the recent promotion of Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant. The whole question of policy with regard to the appointment of officers for general rank will be taken under consideration in a few days by the President and the Secretary of War, when it is possible that an important announcement relative to the matter will be made.

Major Gen. A. W. Greely on or about March 1 will go to Oklahoma City and assume command of the Southwestern Division. He will not remain in command there, however, after the retirement next September of Lieutenant General Corbin, but will then go to St. Louis and as-

sume command of the Northern Division. We gave, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 3, the promotions which will follow in the Signal Corps as a result of the promotion of General Greely and the selection of Col. James Allen to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of brigadier general; but in view of the retirement this week of Capt. Benjamin F. Montgomery, of the Signal Corps, it may be well to state these promotions again. They are: Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson to be colonel, Major William A. Glassford to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman to be major. This leaves Capt. Daniel J. Carr as the senior captain. There is only one first lieutenant in the Signal Corps, Otto B. Grimm, holding permanent appointment, and he is under a court-martial sentence to remain in his grade for five years. It therefore follows that it will be necessary to detail two captains from the line to the Signal Corps to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Captain Montgomery and the promotion of Captain Saltzman, who will be the youngest major in the Army, being only thirty-four years old. He was graduated at West Point in 1896 and became a captain in 1901.

In explanation of the adoption of the policy of selecting a brigadier general to be Chief of Staff to succeed Lieutenant General Bates next April, Secretary of War Taft said to us this week that he proposed to make the Chief of Staff simply the military adviser to the Secretary of War. The Secretary thinks that the Chief of Staff has hitherto had too much power and has not been the official it was intended that he should be when the General Staff law was enacted. The Secretary said that General Bell had been selected by the President after consultation with Secretary of State Root, who may be termed the father of the General Staff law. He further said that if it became necessary he would amend the regulations so that the Chief of Staff would be simply what was intended, the military adviser to the Secretary. General Bell will not come to Washington until about April 1.

It is very probable that with the advent of General Bell as Chief of Staff of the Army, it may be thought best to change the form used in promulgating orders to the Service so that it will read as follows: "Lieutenant ——— is directed to proceed to New York city, N.Y., on official business. By order of the Secretary of War: Official: F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary." In other words, it is intended to leave out of the order entirely the name of the Chief of Staff who, as a matter of fact, as explained by the Secretary of War, acts simply in an advisory capacity and has few executive functions. When General Bell becomes Chief of Staff it is not intended that he shall exercise in any way the duties of a commanding general in the Army, as the Chiefs of Staff have done in the past. The regulations governing the duties of the Chief of Staff and the General Staff are to be radically modified.

As a result of the promotion of Lieutenant Colonels Birkhimer, Wood and Reed to the grade of brigadier general the following promotions will ensue: In the Artillery—Majors A. B. Dyer and L. H. Walker to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. C. H. Hunter and C. G. Treat to be majors; 1st Lieuts. F. W. Stopford and H. H. Sheen to be captains, and 2d Lieuts. A. F. Brewster and J. A. Berry to be first lieutenants. In the Infantry—Major J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. J. Cotter, 15th Inf., to be major. The promotions in the grade of first lieutenant and captain cannot yet be announced.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Had a thunderbolt fallen out of the clear sky the officials at the War Department could not have been more surprised than they were when they learned on Feb. 7 that the bill contained the following provision: "That when the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant it shall not hereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine." While it is not very probable that this provision will be in the bill as it is finally enacted into law, there being too many powerful influences that work to have it taken out, it shows very clearly, so the War Department officials think, that Congress does not think the grade of lieutenant general necessary any longer to the Army and would abolish it. Should, by any possible chance, this provision pass both Houses of Congress and become a law, it would mean that the office of lieutenant general would terminate upon the retirement next September of Gen. H. C. Corbin, who is to be appointed to that grade upon the retirement in April of Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates. Of course, there is no possibility that the Army Appropriation bill will pass both Houses of Congress and be signed by the President before April 14, when General Bates retires, so in any event General Corbin will get the grade. Its passage would, however, mean that it would not be possible to make Major General MacArthur a lieutenant general next September, as is now intended. As a matter of fact officers of the Army on duty in the War Department believe that there should be some special duty for the lieutenant general of the Army more than the commanding of a military division.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the administration to promote to the grade of brigadier general with a view to their immediate retirement all the lieutenant colonels of the Army who served meritoriously during the Civil War and who could not, before their statutory retirement, attain the rank of colonel and thus have the privilege of retiring on their own application with general rank. Especially is it desired by the President and the Secretary of War to promote and retire as brigadier generals all those officers with Civil War records who

have served faithfully and creditably, but whose promotion was so unjustly retarded in the old days of regimental promotion. But if the Army Appropriation bill passes as it has been reported in the House by the House Committee on Military Affairs, it will not be possible for the President to continue any longer the policy of promoting officers to general rank with a view to their immediate retirement.

The bill as reported by the committee this week contains the following important provision: "That hereafter no officer holding a rank above that of colonel shall be retired on his own application until he shall have served at least one year in such rank." There is unquestionably a growing resentment on the part of Congress to the large number of officers who are being promoted to be brigadier generals and immediately placed on the retired list. In the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the statement is repeatedly being made that the retired list of the Army is becoming topheavy and that entirely too much money is being expended by the Government to pay retired general officers. It was because of this feeling that the above quoted provision was put in the Army Appropriation bill by the House Committee on Military Affairs. Another important provision relating to retired officers in the Army Appropriation bill as reported by the House Committee follows: "That retired officers of the Army above the grade of major, heretofore or hereafter assigned to active duty, shall hereafter receive their full retired pay and shall receive no further pay or allowances from the United States: Provided, that a colonel or lieutenant colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay of a major on the active list."

Much regret is felt at the War Department that there is no provision contained in the Army Appropriation bill as reported for an additional allowance for commutation of quarters to officers of the Army. This is a matter which was strongly urged by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Quartermaster General and the Paymaster General upon the committee, and indications were that the proposed relief for officers along this line would be approved by the committee. There is no question but that the members of the committee are favorable to granting the much needed increased allowance for commutation of quarters, but they thought that they had about all of the new legislation in the Army bill which they could persuade Congress to grant and the matter of commutation of quarters and a few other things were purposely left out of the bill. An attempt will be made to have this provision incorporated in the bill when it reaches the Senate.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army having recently given an opinion that there is nothing in the law prohibiting the sale of fuel to retired officers, the General Staff this week recommended that A.R. 1044 be amended so as to authorize such sale at contract price whenever it can be conveniently done. It also recommended that Congress be requested to amend the law relating to the sale of fuel to officers on the active list so as to permit an officer to buy, at the price now paid for the prescribed allowance, such quantities as are necessary for his personal use. These recommendations have been approved by the Chief of Staff. The commanding general of the Department of Texas this week called the attention of the War Department to the fact that existing orders permit a considerable variation in the type of saddle officers may use when on duty, resulting in a lack of uniformity. General Lee recommended limiting the types of saddles that officers may use when on duty to such as are supplied by the Ordnance Department for sale to officers. This will permit the use of either the McClellan or Whitman, and as these do not materially differ in appearance, the War Department considered this latitude permissible. It has been recommended that the uniform order be amended accordingly, and the Chief of Staff has approved the recommendation. The question was raised recently by H. V. Allien & Company, of New York, as to whether the stripes on the full dress shoulder belt for officers detailed in the Signal Corps should conform to the color in the officer's permanent arm of the Service, or whether they should conform to the color of the Signal Corps. The firm was informed that the stripes should be of the color of the arm of the Service to which the officer permanently belongs. A recommendation was submitted to the Staff this week that the exchange regulations be amended so as to omit the provision that the proportionate amount of dividends for the sick in hospital be turned over to the surgeon on account of the fact that the sick usually subsist on diet provided by the special fund. The General Staff reported that only those who are provided for from the special fund should be excluded in apportioning the dividends for the hospital.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., A.J.A., Department of Texas, writes us Jan. 31, saying: "I had the pleasure of witnessing this morning the regular monthly review and inspection of the combined arms stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Of the two batteries taking part, one was the now famous 6th, which recently completed its long march from Fort Riley. The troops went by first at a walk, then at a trot and finally at a gallop. It was at this latter gait that the horses of the 6th drew forth exclamations of admiration and surprise. These old 'bags of bones' and 'skeletons' now so familiar to us, seemed to forget they were expected only to gallop; they went by the reviewing officer at one thundering, mad dash, resembling some frantic Cavalry charge, or, more aptly, the finish in a Roman chariot race. Verily they were the liveliest corpses the writer ever saw. I wish some of their decriers had seen themselves as others saw them."

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF HAZING.

The President this week issued a pardon to Midshipman John Paul Miller, recently convicted of hazing at the Naval Academy and sentenced to be dismissed. In explanation of this action the Department of Justice issued the following statement: "John Paul Miller, midshipman, first class, U.S. Naval Academy, court-martialed at U.S. Naval Academy. Trial begun Jan. 12, 1906, ended Jan. 13 of same year, found guilty of hazing and encouraging or countenancing the practice of hazing and recommended by the court to dismissal from the Naval Academy. The findings and recommendation of the court were approved by Rear Admiral James H. Sands, the convening authority, Jan. 18, 1906. The reasons assigned why a pardon should be granted are that the accused is one of the best students of his class; that his record at the Academy is excellent, and that so far as it is known this is the only instance of hazing with which he has been connected. That he undoubtedly committed an offense against the military laws, but to dismiss him would be a harsh measure, because of a single instance of misconduct involving no cruelty or immorality on his part and no serious hardship or ignominy on the part of others. It is thought that the accused should be punished, but to punish him by dismissal would inflict a greater injustice than to let him go unpunished."

President Roosevelt believes that dismissal is entirely too harsh a punishment for this offense of hazing at the Naval Academy. In a long letter written to Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and to Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, made public at the White House this week, he states his views on this matter and says that he would see with much regret the present session of Congress end without some remedy being found for a situation full of embarrassment for the Navy Department and a danger for the best interests of the Navy. The letter of the President is as follows:

The White House, Washington, Feb. 1, 1906.

Sir: I have directed that a pardon be issued to John Paul Miller, a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, recently convicted of hazing and sentenced to dismissal from the Academy. In the discussion of this case my attention has been called forcibly to the unsatisfactory condition of the law on this subject. A midshipman accused of hazing, whether the extent of his offense be great or small, must be tried by court-martial. The findings of such a court, if approved by the Superintendent of the Academy, are declared final and cannot be reviewed by the Secretary of the Navy or even by me, and neither the court itself, nor the Superintendent, nor the Secretary of the Navy has any discretion as to the punishment to be imposed. It is declared that, in all cases of conviction, the offender shall be dismissed and be ineligible for appointment as a commissioned officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during a specified time. These provisions of law seem to me neither just nor judicious, and I am seriously concerned at the injury which I fear may be done to the discipline of the Academy and even to the future efficiency of the Navy if they are permitted to remain in force without amendment. I heartily disapprove of the practice of hazing, and, in common with all those interested in the welfare of the Academy, wish to see this practice thoroughly eradicated there.

But the punishment of dismissal is altogether disproportionate to the culpability involved in some forms of hazing. In many cases these amount to nothing more than exhibitions of boyish mischief, attended with no consequences of any moment to those hazed, and indicating on the part of the hazers only some exuberance of animal spirits. Unquestionably the ought to be punished, for under any circumstances hazing constitutes a breach of rules, and the future officers of our Navy must be taught, first of all and as a foundation for all other merits, strict and unquestioning obedience. But to punish those faults of youth by depriving the young man concerned of his career in life is to commit a glaring injustice. Moreover, it frequently defeats the object of the law itself by causing the offender's fault to be forgotten in the sympathy felt for his misfortune, so that it becomes hard to get a conviction, and when one is obtained the pressure is very great on Congress to pass a law restoring the offender. In addition, this disproportionate punishment of what may be a trivial offense may result in depriving the Government of a promising officer on whose education it has already expended several thousands of dollars. I do not mean that dismissal is too severe a penalty for any form of hazing; on the contrary, when hazing is a mere pretext for brutality and involves cruel and ignominious treatment of the less experienced, and therefore more helpless midshipmen, I should be glad to see it punished even more severely. But it seems clear to me that to impose dismissal as the one invariable penalty for the offense, without any regard to the attendant circumstances, is altogether indefensible. In the case of Midshipman Miller the Navy Department, in recommending his pardon, expressed the opinion that he ought to be punished, but that to punish him with dismissal would be a greater injustice, under the circumstances of his case, than to let him go unpunished altogether. I share this opinion, and it has dictated my course in this instance.

I think further that it is an error to try midshipmen accused of hazing by court-martial. There should be a discretionary power lodged in some administrative officer or body to deal summarily with such offenses. In none of our colleges or universities is it considered necessary that a student whose conduct is unsatisfactory, and who is believed to be an injury to other students, should be found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by judicial tribunal of an offense stated and established with technical accuracy before he can be separated from the institution. Such a requirement would be disastrous to the good order and discipline of a college or university, and there is even greater likelihood of its producing these unfortunate results at our Academy. Whether this discretionary authority should be entrusted to the Secretary of the Navy or to the Superintendent, subject to the Secretary's approval, or to the academic council with the like proviso, is of altogether subordinate importance. What seems to me of real moment and no less real urgency is that it should be lodged somewhere, and that the present cumbersome, uncertain and otherwise highly objectionable method of enforcing the law against this particular offense should be done away with. I see no objection, however, to the Department's being allowed, in its discretion, to try midshipmen at the Academy by court-martial for hazing or other offenses, if by reason of peculiar circumstances the Secretary of the Navy should think this course proper to attain the ends of justice.

I have written to you thus fully and frankly because I learn that there is under consideration by your committee a bill, or perhaps several bills, intended to remedy the present very unsatisfactory condition of the law. I express no opinion as to any matters of details connected with the suggested legislation, but I would see with much regret the present session of Congress end without some remedy being found for a situation full of embarrassment for the Navy Department and danger for the best interests of the Navy. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte announced on Feb. 6 that Midshipman Richard L. De Saussure, of South Carolina, and George H. Melvin, of Illinois, both of the

third class, had been dismissed from the Academy as a result of the sentence of the court-martial which tried them on the charge of hazing.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Following are the items in the bill making appropriations for the Army for the year ending June 30, 1907, introduced in the House: Contingencies, \$15,000; Army War College, \$15,000; Office of the Chief of Staff, \$10,000; United States Service Schools, \$20,000; Military Secretary's Department, \$7,500; School of Submarine Defense, \$13,300; Signal Service, \$200,000;

Pay of officers of the Line, \$6,319,240; pay of enlisted men, \$9,956,570.25; Engineers, \$298,920; Ordnance, \$204,372; Quartermaster's Department, \$95,600; Subsistence Department, \$97,600; electricians, Artillery Corps, \$68,380; Signal Corps, \$367,356; Hospital Corps, \$870,200; clerks, messengers, and laborers, \$329,040; for pay of officers of the Staff Corps, Division and Department, \$2,355,899; retired officers, \$2,700,000; retired enlisted men, \$900,000.

Miscellaneous, \$1,498,660; for commutation of quarters, \$303,000; travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, \$1,628,000; clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge, \$1,000,000; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$143,000; mileage, \$450,000; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, \$149,100; Philippine Scouts, \$703,822; purchase of subsistence supplies, \$6,000,000; Q.M. Department, regular supplies, \$5,000,000; equipment of officers' schools, \$9,742,236; incidental expenses, \$1,750,000; horses, \$150,000; barracks and quarters, \$3,000,000; military post exchange, \$350,000; transportation, \$11,750,000.

Construction of cable ship, \$215,000; barracks and quarters, Philippines Islands, \$150,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$3,000,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$275,000; quarters for hospital stewards, \$25,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$100,000; Army War College, \$9,400; Medical and Hospital Department, \$623,000; Army Medical Museum and Library, \$14,000.

Engineer Department, \$106,500; ordnance service, \$300,000; ammunition, \$620,000; small arms target practice, \$1,200,000; field artillery for Organized Militia, \$550,000, to be immediately available; manufacture of arms, \$1,700,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$1,185,000; national trophy and medals for rifle contests, \$5,000; to mark the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on "Crab Island," \$20,000; to preserve the battlefield of Balls Bluff, Va., and the burial place of those killed in that battle, \$5,000.

Following are the items of new legislation in the bill:

Provided, That until June 30, 1907, the line receipts of the Alaskan military cable and telegraph system may be utilized in making such extensions to the system as may be approved by the President as a military necessity, such extensions to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War.

Provided, That all commissioned officers of the Army may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, under such regulation as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That when the office of lieutenant general shall become vacant it shall not hereafter be filled, but said office shall cease and determine.

Provided, That hereafter enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen shall receive in addition to their pay three dollars per month; those qualifying as sharpshooters, two dollars per month, and those qualifying as marksmen, one dollar per month, under such regulation as the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That so much of Sec. 439, U.S., as requires that twelve and one-half cents per month be deducted from the pay of retired enlisted men of the Army and passed to the credit of the Commissioner of the Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Provided, That retired officers of the Army above the grade of major, heretofore or hereafter assigned to active duty, shall hereafter receive their full retired pay and shall receive no further pay or allowances from the United States: Provided further, That a colonel or lieutenant colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay of a major on the active list: Provided further, That hereafter no officer holding a rank above that of colonel shall be retired on his own application until he shall have served at least one year in such rank.

Provided further, That when the station of an officer is changed while he is on leave of absence he will on joining the new station be entitled to mileage for the distance to the new station from the place where he received the order directing the change, provided the distance be no greater than from the old to the new station; but if the distance be greater he will be entitled to mileage for a distance equal to that from the old to the new station only: And provided further, That for all sea travel actual expenses only shall be paid to officers, contract surgeons, contract dental surgeons, and veterinarians to paymaster's clerks, and to the expert accountant of the Inspector General's Department, when traveling on duty under competent orders, with or without troops; but for the purpose of determining allowances for all travel under orders, or for officers and enlisted men on discharge, travel in the Philippine Archipelago, the home waters of the United States, and between the United States and Alaska shall not be regarded as sea travel and shall be paid for at the rates established by law for land travel within the boundaries of the United States.

For amount due certain Philippine Scouts from Lieut. Andrus Shea, Philippine Scouts, to whom the amount was entrusted at St. Louis, Mo., and who absconded with the money, \$1,720.50.

For paying the expenses of regiments, battalions, squadrons, and batteries of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or of the District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such brigade or division encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army, as provided by Sections 15 and 21 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," \$700,000.

Nothing in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, or the fiscal year 1906, or any other act, shall hereafter be held or construed so as to deprive officers of the Army, wherever on duty in the military service of the United States, of forage, bedding, shoeing, or shelter for their authorized number of horses, or of any means of transportation or maintenance therefor for which provision is made by the terms of this act.

In all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government, reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burials and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the cases of officers; but hereafter no reimbursement shall be made of such expenses incurred prior to April 21, 1898. Provided, That \$20,000 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the construction of a post exchange and amusement hall for the use of patients of the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.

For completing the equipment of military posts with the necessary lighters, launches, and yawls for submarine mine work, including the purchase of one torpedo planter for use on the Pacific coast, \$150,000.

For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto,

such ranges and galleries to be open, as far as practicable, to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, \$100,000.

Provided further, That all persons admitted to treatment in the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., shall, while patients in said hospital, be subject to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U.S.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification bill, H.R. 14171, reported by Mr. Smith, of Iowa, from the House Committee on Appropriations, Feb. 5, carries \$4,838,993 less by \$1,908,900 than was appropriated last year, and about one-half the \$8,953,112 asked for. The following table shows the difference between the amount asked for and the amount recommended for 1907:

Fortifications and other works of defense:	Estimates 1907	Recommended
Modernizing older emplacements.....	\$450,000	\$150,000
Fire control stations, etc., and test of range and position finders.....	1,500,000	700,000
Searchlights for important harbors..	125,000	125,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications	300,000	200,000
Plans for fortifications.....	5,000	5,000
Tools, etc., for maintaining and operating electric plants.....	40,000	30,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	215,900	50,000
Preservation-repair torpedo structures..	50,000	10,000
Mining casemates, etc.....	175,000	175,000
Total, fortifications and other works of defense	2,860,900	1,445,000
Armament of fortifications:		
Machine and autom. guns, equipm't	60,000	33,000
Mountain, field and siege cannon, equipment, etc.	600,000	310,000
Ammunition, etc., for machine guns and cannon	250,000	160,000
Seacoast guns, mounts, equipments	242,000	174,000
Ammunition, etc., for seacoast cannon	500,000	325,000
Inspecting instruments, range finders, etc.	150,000	83,000
Ammunition, subcaliber tubes, etc., for seacoast Artillery practice.....	400,000	350,000
Ammunition, subcaliber tubes, etc., for mountain, field and siege Artillery practice	100,000	77,000
Alteration and maintenance of mobile Artillery	80,000	50,000
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast Artillery	531,000	320,000
Total, armament of fortifications..	2,913,000	1,882,000
Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.....	74,943	74,943
Frankford Arsenal	20,000	
Watertown Arsenal	20,500	20,500
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.	20,000	20,000
Fts. Dade and DeSoto, cable con'ing.		4,550
Submarine mines	600,000	300,000
Fortifications in insular possessions:		
Seacoast batteries	1,000,000	600,000
Procurement sites in Hawaiian Isls.	150,000	150,000
Seacoast guns, carriages, etc.....	923,900	200,000
Ammunition for seacoast guns, etc.	276,360	100,000
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast Art. in insular possessions	29,500	5,000
Insptg. Instrum'ts, range finders, etc.	59,000	32,000
Total, fortifications and insular possessions	2,438,760	1,087,000
Board of Ordnance and Fortification..	5,000	5,000
Total	8,953,112	4,838,993

The committee in their report say: "During the fiscal years 1887 and 1888 no appropriations were made on account of fortifications, their maintenance and armament, and for the twelve fiscal years 1875 to 1886, inclusive, the appropriation by Congress on this account averaged only \$540,750 per annum, and only \$463,500 per annum for the fourteen years, including 1887 and 1888, for which latter two fiscal years no specific appropriations were made, as stated. The appropriations for the eighteen fiscal years 1889-1906 averaged \$5,420,096.93 per annum.

"The scheme of seacoast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott board, and which has been followed by Congress in the appropriations made since 1888, it is now estimated will cost in the aggregate \$99,392,222, of which sum there has been already provided \$64,094,042.24, the Engineer Department having received \$28,693,434.02 and the Ordnance Department \$35,400,608.22. The difference between the sum, \$64,094,042.24, already provided toward the scheme of the Endicott board, and the sum total of appropriations, \$119,102,483.32, for fortifications since 1888 is represented in expenditures for erecting and equipping the gun factory at Watervliet, the gun-carriage factory at Watertown, the Ordnance and Fortification Board, purchase of land for fortification sites, torpedoes for harbor defense, providing ammunition for service and for tests, manufacture of field guns, fortifications in the insular possessions, and for sundry other objects incident to providing and maintaining a system of seacoast defense."

In a minority report S. Brundidge, jr., and John A. Sullivan oppose the appropriation for fortification of the Philippines. Their reasons for doing so are stated in an article appearing on another page.

NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

At the recent meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice a number of amendments were made in the rules governing the competition. The National Board also rendered the opinion that the executive officer of the National Match should always be an officer of the Regular establishment, and the words "or an officer of the National Guard on the active list who is a member of the board," which we published with this paragraph, was an error on the part of the official stenographer. The suggestion was made that a National Guard officer be made eligible for the position, but the majority of the board decided that the best interests of the Services demanded that a Regular officer should have charge of the match. The following shows the paragraphs as now amended relating to the match for the teams of twelve, and also the Individual Match:

Kinds of fire: Slow, rapid and skirmish. Distances: Slow fire—200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards; rapid fire—200 yards; skirmish fire—one run.

Distances and order of fire—one 200-yards slow fire; two 600-yards slow fire; three 800-yards slow fire; four 200-

yards rapid fire; six 1,000-yards slow fire; five one-skirmish run.

One-third of the members actually firing on any prize winning team shall not be eligible to compete again as members of a contesting team for the next three consecutive competitions, the four men to be eliminated to be those who have theretofore participated in the greatest number of competitions for the National Trophy. No person who is either a principal or alternate in any team in the competition of the National Trophy shall be eligible to serve either as a principal or alternate in any other team at the next yearly competition for the National Trophy.

No person shall be eligible for any team in the national match or act as captain, coach, spotter or alternate of such teams, who does not present a certificate from the adjutant general of the State, Territory or D.C., to which he belongs, or if from a team belonging to the Regular establishment, a certificate from competent authority showing that he has done seventy-five per cent. of military duty during the twelve months preceding the competition. By the term "military duty" above referred to is meant parades, drills, encampments and other duties of a similar nature.

Distances and order of fire, National Individual Match: One 200-yards slow fire; two 600-yards slow fire; three 800-yards slow fire; four 200-yards rapid fire; five one-skirmish run; six 1,000-yards slow fire. Position, arms, ammunition, number of shots and rules the same as for the National Trophy Match.

In slow fire competitions will not be hurried in their firing, but each slight delay permitted after each shot as they may desire; provided the time of firing the total score with rifle and carbine does not exceed an average of one minute per shot for ranges of 600 yards and less, and of one and one-half minute per shot for ranges above 600 yards, no time credit being allowed.

No two competitors shall shoot in any competition with the same rifle; nor shall a competitor change his rifle during any competition, unless his first rifle has become unserviceable through an accident, which must be verified by a range officer.

Coaching. In team matches no coaching or communications of any kind with men at the firing point will be permitted except by the team captain, and then only for the sole purpose of preventing infractions of the conditions of the match, except that the competitors actually firing may communicate with each other.

Challenges. If a competitor desires to challenge his shot just fired because of failure of any record from the pit, such challenge will be sustained and the record of the pit given without cost. If a competitor in the National Match or other team matches desires to challenge his shot just fired for alleged incorrect marking, he must pay \$1. If the competitor's challenge is sustained and it is shown that the marking was incorrect, the money will be returned to him. All money paid in fines as prescribed in this paragraph will be turned over to the treasurer of the organization conducting the match.

STATUS OF CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS.

The Senate has received in response to a recent resolution requesting it, a copy of the petition of certain Army officers, veterans of the Civil War, retired for disability, who have not received the benefits of the Act of April 23, 1904. It is dated June 24, 1905, and was addressed to the President, through the proper channels. The petition recites that the petitioners were retired for disability under Act of 1890 as seniors in their respective grades. Vacancies existed at the time in the next higher grade. They were examined and found physically disqualified for active service, which was no discredit and did not impair right to promotion under law of seniority. They could not have been retired in the lower grade or passed by their juniors, therefore under the law their promotion must have preceded their retirement; there was no law authorizing promotion after retirement. The law of 1890 was a general law, applying to the whole Army without reference to Civil War service. By placing them on the retired list with the higher grade, under this law, the War Department recognized their right to promotion under the law of seniority, the petitioners hold, and such promotion should not be held as gratuitous, as it has been under a decision of the Assistant Attorney General. Why, ask the petitioners, should they be denied the additional grade of brigadier general on the retired list provided by the Act of 1904, for Civil War service, and their records of such service be rendered worthless because of a promotion that was actually due them under the law at time of retirement? The petition therefore requests a reconsideration of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General. It is signed by the following retired officers: Majors Kendall, Brinklé, Russell, Brewerton, Waterbury, Crabb, de Courcy, Ritzius, Rogers, Burns, Kirtland, Kell, Morgan, Campbell, Sanborn, Lawson and Mathey; Captains Merriam, Lynch, Tyler, Gifford, Spencer, Clark, Payne, Williams, Harrold, Grumley and Sency.

A brief reciting law and facts and their conclusions thereon, prepared by the attorneys for the officers concerned, Messrs. Maxwell and McMahon, accompanies the petition. Also the comment thereon by the Military Secretary and other officers to whom it was referred. The Acting Attorney General noted that he saw no reason to modify the opinion rendered in 1904 by his office. Major Gen. John C. Bates, as Acting Chief of Staff, in an endorsement dated Sept. 14, 1905, recommended that steps be taken to secure legislation for the relief of the officers concerned. Judge Advocate General George B. Davis, in a report dated Nov. 23, 1905, and concurred in by the Secretary of War, expresses the opinion that the case of these officers is not susceptible of an executive remedy and relief can only be afforded by legislation. There is a general agreement in the opinions expressed on the petition, he says, that the Act of 1904 did not apply to these officers, for the reason that, against the opinion of the petitioners, the incapacitated officer is not promoted and then retired, but is retired "with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted." There is entire unanimity of opinion, he says, that so far as existing laws concerned officers found disqualified for advancement are not entitled to the benefits of the Act of April 23, 1904.

DECISIONS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims decided on Monday, Jan. 29, in the case of Asst. Surg. H. T. Nelson, U.S.N., that while an acting assistant surgeon, the claimant was not entitled to Army pay and allowances. The opinion of the court follows very closely the decision in the case of P. A. Surgeon Taylor, who brought suit for old Navy pay on account of his service as acting assistant surgeon prior to July 1, 1899. The court treats the cases as based upon the same principle, although the attorneys, Messrs. George A. and William B. King, contend that the Taylor case does not govern in the case of the acting assistant surgeons appointed in recent years, and it is probable that a motion for a new trial will be made.

The court also decided the cases of William T. Bishop and Newton Mercer in favor of the claimants. These two cases were submitted to clean up all disputed points

in regard to payment of extra pay to the Philippine volunteers mustered out between Dec. 18, 1900, and June 30, 1901. It has been held by the accounting officers that officers and men mustered out of the Philippine volunteers before the date of the order specially designating the regiments to which they belonged for return and muster out, were not entitled to the extra pay. It was contended by the attorneys for the claimants that the general orders of Dec. 18, 1900, and Feb. 15, 1901, were orders for the muster out of the Philippine volunteers, and that all officers and men mustered out after these dates were entitled to the extra pay under a law providing for such pay to soldiers mustered out subsequent to the order for muster out of the regiments to which they belonged. Mr. King announces that there will probably be no appeal from these decisions, and that adjustments will follow as soon as the ninety days provided for an appeal shall expire. A large number of cases are held up in the Treasury Department awaiting these decisions, and others are pending in the Court of Claims for the same reason.

BIT AND BRIDON FOR CAVALRY.

Upon the recommendation of the Cavalry Committee of the General Staff and with the approval of Major General Bates, Chief of Staff, it has been decided to adopt the bit and bridoon principle for all mounted troops in the U.S. Army. Under date of Nov. 2, 1905, Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, then Chief of Staff, sent the following memorandum to the Cavalry Committee of the General Staff, calling for a report:

"When the Chief of Staff was in observation of the French army in the vicinity of Brienne, Sept. 7 to 14, it was noticed that curb and snaffle were used by all French officers and mounted men. During the time referred to there was not observed an unmanageable or run-away horse. About 8,000 cavalry were observed in mass—in charge into formation by regiments, etc.—and on these several occasions control of the horse appeared satisfactory. It is the opinion of the Chief of Staff that an order should issue requiring that curb and snaffle be used by all officers and men of the Cavalry, and upon all occasions, as drill, ceremonies, etc. A report on the above is desired by the Chief of Staff from the Cavalry Committee of the General Staff."

The Cavalry Committee reported recommending that the bit and bridoon principle be adopted for all mounted troops. In approving this recommendation Major Gen. J. C. Bates, Chief of Staff, under date of Jan. 25, 1906, referring to General Chaffee's observations and recommendations, said:

"The question of the use of the single bit or the bit or bridoon in the mounted service has been considered by various boards from time to time during the past, with result that the use of the single curb bit has been continued. * * * This subject has been most carefully considered by the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley, as well as by the committee above referred to, and it has received a thorough practical test at Fort Riley. In an endorsement on Jan. 20, 1906, on the subject of instruction in equitation, Colonel Godfrey, the commandant at Fort Riley, says that 'all systems of equitation are based on the use of the bit and bridoon, and a recommendation that it be adopted throughout our Service was recently made by the Cavalry Board.'"

"Mr. Edward L. Anderson, an authority on horsemanship, who has made a most careful study of the question of equitation and horse training, in the various military schools of the world, states that one of the four essentials in the proper training in horsemanship in the military service is 'the introduction of the double bridle. The snaffle used alone is an efficient instrument in the hands of a thorough horseman. The curb-bit when employed in a single bridle has too many defects to make its use advisable. In all the armies of Europe the double bridle is looked upon as a *sine quo non*.' Captain Short, the instructor in equitation at Fort Riley, referring to Mr. Anderson's methods of training, says: 'No part of this system, nor, in fact, of any other system, will be applicable to our Service until the bit and bridoon is adopted. Should the bit and bridoon be adopted, a manual should be prepared, containing in detail the methods to be used in the training, and in the correction of vices.'"

"It is therefore recommended: 1. That the bit and bridoon principle be adopted for all troops in our Service. 2. That the Ordnance Department equip one squadron of each of the Cavalry regiments stationed at Forts Des Moines, Ogleshorpe and Ethan Allen, with bit and bridoon conforming to the sizes and pattern recommended by the Cavalry Committee, and made, if practicable, from a non-corrosive metal. 3. That a thorough test be made by troop and squadron commanders, and report submitted as to the merits of this bit and bridoon, and if found satisfactory, that the entire mounted service be equipped therewith as soon as practicable."

TURBINES FOR THE NAVY.

The Board on Construction of the Navy Department has made a recommendation to the Secretary of the Navy that bidders on the construction of the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, now being designed, should be invited to submit a separate bid for these vessels giving them turbine propulsive machinery. The bidders were also to make a bid on the construction of the ships with reciprocating engines, leaving the Navy Department the option of having the ships constructed with turbines or with the usual steam machinery. It is probable that this recommendation will be approved. Engineer-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, in an authorized interview, said:

"We already have contracted for turbine installation on two of the scout ships now building. The Curtis, or American type of turbine, will be placed in one and the Parsons, or English type, in the other. A third scout of the same type will be equipped with the usual reciprocating engines."

"The British Admiralty contemplates installing turbines on twenty-nine naval vessels, one of which is the 20,000 ton battleship Dreadnought. The German and other navies are installing turbine machinery on warships of various types."

"The successful operation of turbine machinery on two ships of the Allan line and the Carmania, of the Cunard line, has been observed by officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, including Commander Canaga, who have made several trips on the ships across the Atlantic. The bureau has experimented in great detail with a Curtis turbine. From this and other sources there are now at hand sufficient data to warrant our proceeding to consideration of turbine installation in battleships."

"At high speeds the economy of operation of the turbine is undoubted. It causes little or no vibration and this gives an important tactical advantage. For instance, on a ship with reciprocating engines the vibration is so

great that the fighting tops are sometimes whipped about like a whiplash, and it is next to impossible to get a reading of the range-finders there placed. We expect to get an extra knot in speed with the turbine installation, but do not count much on gaining space in changing from the reciprocating engines to the turbines."

The Michigan and the South Carolina are to be of 16,000 tons displacement each. They will carry eight 12-inch guns, four forward and four aft. The four guns forward will be paired in two turrets. One turret will stand directly in front of the other. The guns of the second turret will train over the top of the first turret, giving a fire something like that derived from the superimposed turrets of the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, but without the disadvantages of that arrangement. The four guns aft will be arranged in the same manner. This plan of having a main battery of guns of large caliber exclusively is new in the United States Navy. The projected installation of turbines is another new step. There will be no trouble about bids for turbine propelled battleships.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

From Guantanamo as a base, the Atlantic Fleet will, during the winter maneuvers and drills, carry on its target practice and other exercises within ten miles of the base, and all of the boat drills, small arm target practice and landing drills will be held at that point. Three principal ranges have been prepared at Guantanamo, where it is estimated that 3,000 men can carry out target practice each clear day.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to place the torpedoboot Bailey out of commission, the reason assigned being that her boilers have become completely worn out, and many other repairs were so necessary that her usefulness for some time to come was a minus quantity. During the period of repair this vessel will have several alterations made in hull and machinery.

Candidates for the position of assistant paymaster in the Navy find the road a hard one to travel. In the recent examinations of candidates for this position thirty-three out of the fifty-four applicants passed the physical examination. Of this number twenty-five failed in the arithmetical examination. Of the eight remaining two will have to undergo a physical re-examination, so that but six actually passed all of the examinations successfully.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., for the last two years in command of the Cruiser Squadron, held an extended conference with the Secretary of the Navy a short time since, and the principal subject of discussion was the coal problem in which Admiral Bradford is so profoundly interested. His flagship, the Olympia, has been placed out of commission for overhaul, and his squadron has been withdrawn from service among the West Indies. The views of Admiral Bradford upon the Santo Domingo question have been the subject of an interesting interview with Secretary of State Root, and it is not improbable that the Admiral will receive an assignment to duty in connection with the ultimate settlement of that difficult problem.

The battleship Suffren returned to Toulon, France, Feb. 6, leaking, after having been in collision with the submarine boat Bonite during the naval maneuvers.

In connection with the extensive naval maneuvers of the combined British fleets next June, advices from London state that the Admiralty has decided to request the complete co-operation of all British ship owners. According to the Admiralty's present tentative plans, the maneuvers will be directed with a view to determining thoroughly a practical scheme of defense of British commerce in time of war, and will include attack and defense of vessels flying the flag of the British mercantile marine. The maneuvers will be the most extensive ever attempted and will extend from the English Channel along the coasts of France and Spain to the Mediterranean. Owners of vessels bound to or from Mediterranean and South Atlantic ports will be asked to permit their captains to place themselves under naval command for a short period. Passenger steamers and live stock carriers will be exempt. Any vessel unduly detained will be reimbursed.

The battleship Oregon will come to the United States for repairs when the target practice now taking place on the Asiatic Station is finished. Just how soon this will be is not known at the Navy Department, the matter being entirely in the hands of the commander of the Asiatic Station. The Oregon is badly in need of repairs and will probably be sent to Bremerton to be overhauled and put into good condition. A number of officers are being transferred from other vessels in Asiatic waters to the Oregon and will come home with her. In like manner an equal number of officers are being transferred from the Oregon to other vessels.

The cruiser Des Moines and the collier Lebanon sailed to sea on Feb. 5, the Lebanon from Lambert Point and the Des Moines from Hampton Roads, to find and destroy two wrecks which have been reported. One is off Cape Hatteras and the other at Bodie Point. They are within about forty miles of each other. The Navy Department supposes the wrecks are those of some schooners.

The vessels of the Pacific Fleet are gradually proceeding southward to Magdalena Bay, in lower California, where, as last year, the annual target practice for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet will be held. The permission of the Mexican government had to be obtained before the practice could be held at Magdalena. This is done every year, and this year, as heretofore, the consent of Mexico was readily given.

Up to Feb. 7 no word had been had from the drydock Dewey since noon on Jan. 22, and while not acknowledging that they were anxious concerning the safety of the dock, the officials of the Navy Department admitted that it was exceedingly curious that nothing had been heard from her. On Jan. 22 the Dewey was 1,900 miles from Gibraltar. At the rate of 100 miles' progress a day the dock should get into the straits of Gibraltar not later than Feb. 10.

Following his promotion to the rank of captain, Capt. George L. Dyer, U.S.N., has been designated for special duty at the Navy Department in the preparation of a report on the Island of Guam, where he was Governor for some time. It is believed that this report will have much influence on legislation proposed for this far-away possession of the United States, and Captain Dyer will be called upon for much information which the committees of Congress will desire for their use.

The flagship Chicago, Rear Admiral Goodrich, the cruiser Boston, and the torpedoboot Perry, arrived in San Diego Bay, Cal., Feb. 6, to be followed by the Marblehead. The Princeton and the Paul Jones were already in port. All the ships remain until Feb. 23, when they go to Magdalena Bay for the annual target practice, returning to San Diego for two weeks on April 2. A continual round of gayety has been planned. Rear

Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich gave a dinner at the Hotel Del Coronado for all the officers and their wives on Feb. 6.

It was formally announced from the office of the Secretary of the Navy this week that Mr. Bonaparte will on Feb. 12 go to Annapolis to participate in the graduating exercises of the first class. He will award the diplomas and will probably make a speech. It will be his first visit as Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Academy.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department is preparing to draw specifications for the construction of a coaling dock at the naval station at Guantanamo. The estimated cost of the dock is about \$175,000.

The supplyship Celtic, with the biggest load of provisions sent out by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts since the war with Spain, left New York for Monte Christi on Feb. 5. She will proceed from Monte Christi to wherever the fleet is as rapidly as possible.

The bill, S. 4179, introduced by Senator Hale, to promote the construction of non-sinkable, non-capsizable war-ships, appropriates ten millions to be paid to the Columbia Safety Steamship Company, of Boston, for building a new warship, Constitution, and making over vessels now already built or constructing new ships. A preamble recites the destruction during the late war of twenty-two Russian ships, having a tonnage of 153,411 and the drowning of 5,000 men. It condemns our present warships as built on the same obsolete pattern and informs us that for a proper consideration the Columbia Company is prepared to give us non-sinkable ships, and they will for \$9,250,000 produce a new Constitution of about 24,000 tons displacement, which will be non-sinkable, non-capsizable, self-preserving of property and lives, with a speed of over twenty knots per hour, and of a lighter draft of water than any other ship of her size in the world, thus enabling the vessel to enter any port with practicable commercial depth of water, and with impunity smash everything within her gunshot distance.

A despatch from Nice, France, Feb. 8, commends the excellent behavior ashore of bluejackets of the squadron under Rear Admiral Sigsbee. "The fine appearance, good conduct and manly bearing of the sailors from the ships of the squadron," says the cable, "have been the subject of favorable comment by Americans, as well as foreigners. They have been warmly welcomed everywhere."

President Roosevelt has directed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to instruct Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Herbert Knox Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, as well as Capt. William T. Burwell, U.S.N., who is detailed for service, to proceed to Seattle, Wash., and there make thorough and complete investigation of all the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer Valencia.

In the case of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, jr., convicted of hazing, the Secretary has recommended to the President that he be pardoned. From a memorandum submitted in the case it appears that the court and the Superintendent recommended clemency on the ground that the hazing was mild in form, occurred previous to the trying ordeal through which he has recently passed, and previous to the solemn admonition administered to him by the Secretary of the Navy, which the testimony shows he lived up to. The Secretary of the Navy does not consider the reasons given by this court as sufficient, as the punishment awarded to him for his previous offenses was a mild one and had no relation to the offenses for which he was convicted by the second court. He recommends a pardon, however, for the reason that the acts proven against him were more in the nature of rough horse-play than hazing, inasmuch as the accused participated himself in most, if not all, of the acts which he caused his juniors at the Academy to do. He stood on his own head and performed the "rabbit dance" and various other nonsensical acts in the presence of the same midshipmen whom he is accused of hazing.

The plan of the Board on Construction providing for big guns on the big ships of the Navy with no intermediate batteries has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The plan, which in this particular instance has to do with the new battleships South Carolina and Michigan, calls for a main battery only and no others, except some 3-inch guns to be used against torpedo attacks. Each of the two proposed battleships will have a main battery of eight 12-inch guns, mounted in pairs in turrets, two forward and two aft, each amidships and in pairs, one turret overtopping the other. The only other guns will be a secondary battery of eighteen 3-inch guns, except six three-pounders, to be used for saluting purposes, and two automatic one-pounders.

The sailingship Oriole, formerly the Dale, which is estimated to be worth \$5,000, will be sold soon by the Navy Department, and the Miantonomah assigned to the naval militia of Baltimore in place of it. The value of the Oriole lies for the most part in the copper fastenings throughout the vessel.

Comdr. J. B. Murdock was on Feb. 8 ordered to proceed to Annapolis for duty as president of the court-martial there which is trying various midshipmen on charges of hazing. Capt. C. P. Rees, the original head of the court, has been relieved and ordered home to wait orders. The court-martial has been adjourned for a week while the midshipmen of the first class take their final examinations.

The necessity of the cutting down of the working force under the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department has resulted in the discharge in some yards of perhaps half the men under the bureau, and in others not nearly so many; the total amounting to about 30 per cent. or 1,000 men. The reduction in the running expenses of the force of workmen is about 40 per cent.

The armored cruiser Tennessee will have her first trial trip over the Rockland course Feb. 10. The Tennessee was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia and was sent from there to the Boston Navy Yard a week or so ago. She went into dock on Feb. 5 and was out again on the 7th. The armored cruiser Washington, a sister ship of the Tennessee, will be ready for a trial trip before the end of the present month.

The vessels of the Atlantic Fleet which are participating in the winter maneuvers finished their work at Culebra on Feb. 6 and sailed away, some going to Trinidad and others to various points in the West Indies, preparatory to engaging in a search problem, which has been perfected by Rear Admiral Evans, the fleet commander-in-chief. What the exact nature of the maneuver will be in the vicinity of Trinidad is not known at the Navy Department, as that has been left entirely in the hands of Rear Admiral Evans. The battleships Maine, Missouri, Kentucky and Kearsarge and the cruiser Yankton sailed on Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad and the destroyers Worden, Macdonough, Lawrence, Stewart and Truxtun from San Juan for Culebra. The battleship Alabama sailed on the same date from Culebra for Barbados, the West Virginia from Culebra for St. Thomas, the Maryland from Culebra for Antigua, the Pennsylvania from

Culebra for St. Vincent and the Colorado from Culebra for Grenada.

HAZING AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The subject of hazing at the Naval Academy was very thoroughly thrashed out during the examination of Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, by the House Naval Committee. The Admiral expressed the decided opinion that there would be no serious infractions of the regulations hereafter—none that will not be promptly reported by the 141 petty officers of the brigade of midshipmen. The reconstruction of the Academy had created conditions difficult to deal with. There has been no means of maintaining proper discipline among midshipmen living in wooden barracks scattered around the grounds, having something of the freedom of camp life. A number of the midshipmen had not during the past four years slept under the roof with a commissioned officer to look out for them. They had established rules for themselves, rules grown up in the last two years, for the purpose of maintaining such discipline as they could, after their own ideas. It has grown into a custom with them that they will obey the oligarchy, the men with the most experience, of course, those who have been at the Academy longest.

All traditions and customs had to be broken with by the superintendent to establish a new discipline which is practically similar to that in the Army; that is the cadet officers and petty officers to be on duty day and night, it being the duty of the senior to suppress disorder and prevent infractions of the regulations. These officers have been governed by the mistaken idea that they were only temporarily on duty and when they took their swords off they could break the regulations with the same freedom as others. They are now learning satisfactorily the lesson that they are at all times responsible for the discipline of their commands.

It appears that the midshipmen have supposed that the pledge against hazing given to the former superintendent was merely a personal one. Admiral Sands said: "They state that they have acted in perfect honor, and that during the term of office of my predecessor, there was no physical hazing; but that in order not to hamper me in my work he, the late superintendent, not knowing what views I might have in regard to the discipline at the Academy, had intimated to certain leading midshipmen that all personal pledges given to him were abrogated at his departure from the Academy, and that any future arrangement of this nature must be made with his successor."

"It was during the summer cruise that the midshipmen in general were informed by the midshipman who, after an interview with Admiral Brownson, had himself believed that they were no longer under pledge and that it would not be necessary to observe the pledge under my régime. Letters were passing from those aloft to those ashore, just entering; and when the upper classmen landed from the cruise they attempted at once to impress these youngsters with the necessity of looking upon them with awe, and they went about indulging in practices such as standing the fourth classmen on their heads."

The infractions of law were not necessarily malicious, and the more serious were confined to almost three per cent. of the entire number. Admiral Sands said: "I absolutely believe that if I had the power under the law to select about fifteen of the worst members of the second and third classes and drop them out and let the midshipmen know who are going, the atmosphere would clear and there would be no more disorder."

Although one-half of the midshipmen above the fourth class have been engaged in some form of hazing, this and the trials resulting do not appear to have interfered with the studies, and the reports of every class for standing for the last month have been surprisingly good. A large number of men who were expected to fail have pulled themselves together and have now a secured position.

Mr. Butler. "You cannot prevent the sudden fighting?"

Admiral Sands. "I would not want to. I am pretty old, but if a man should give me a certain insult I should knock him down, with the expectation that in another moment he would thrash me; but I would do it."

Admiral Sands. "As developed up to this time there is a condition of what they call 'rates' between the classes. Certain classes are entitled to have certain consideration shown them. They are entitled to walk across lots, if they want to, whereas the lower class must turn sharp corners. They are entitled to use walks where there is not room for all the midshipmen. The other midshipmen must go in other places out of the way of that walk. They must not look staringly at an upper class man, because it shows that they have not the proper respect for him, and they must acknowledge their inferiority to him; you will find that those 'rates' are cherished and the midshipmen observe them better than they observe the Ten Commandments."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans), Capt. Nathan E. Miles. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, West Indies.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Indiana, in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. Samuel P. Comely. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Barbados, West Indies.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the Naval Station, Culebra, Virgin Islands.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the Naval Station, Culebra, Virgin Islands.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor.

Send mail for boats and flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Charles W. Forman. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

WORDEN, Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Trinidad, W.I.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Villefranche, France.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Villefranche, France.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Villefranche, France.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Villefranche, France.

Proposed itinerary of the Brooklyn, Galveston, Chattanooga and Tacoma of the 3d Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet on detached duty:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.	Coal.
Leghorn, Italy	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Yes.
Naples, Italy	Feb. 19	Feb. 24	Yes.
Piræus, Greece	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Yes.
Beirut, Syria	Mar. 5	Mar. 10	No.
Alexandria, Egypt	Mar. 12		Yes.

Other ports after Alexandria to be visited in obedience to orders from the Department, or in accordance with itinerary submitted later; or at the discretion of Squadron Commander.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson), Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for St. Thomas, W.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Grenada, W.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for Antigua, W.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed Feb. 6 from Culebra for St. Vincent, W.I.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the island of Antigua, W.I.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Feb. 8 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived Feb. 4 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this squadron to Charleston, S.C.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Charleston, S.C.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At Charleston, S.C.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At Charleston, S.C.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Charleston, S.C.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Charleston, S.C.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Port Royal, S.C.

BLAKELEY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Jan. 30 at Port Royal, S.C.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Jan. 30 at Port Royal, S.C.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Feb. 5 at Charleston, S.C.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At Port Royal, S.C.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Feb. 5 at Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Myddleton, master. At the Naval Station, Culebra, Virgin Islands.

ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seecombe, master. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Feb. 5 from Culebra for Hampton Roads.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Feb. 5 from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tug). Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Sailed Feb. 6 from San Juan for Trinidad, W.I.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Feb. 6 at San Diego, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. Arrived Feb. 6 at San Diego, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Feb. 6 at San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At San Diego, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At San Diego, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Under orders to pro-

ceed home to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to go out of commission.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. Arrived Feb. 3 at Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At the Naval Station, Subig Bay, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Nankin, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At Chinkiang, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. George W. Steele, jr. Arrived Feb. 4 at Hong Kong, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Canton, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Midshipman Clarence A. Richards. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Sailed Feb. 3 from Wosung, China, for Cavite, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter.) Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT. Ensign Julius C. Townsend. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns. Ensign Ralph A. Koch. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Canton, China.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Hong Kong.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Samuel Hughes, master. At Hong Kong, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement. W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed from Solomons, Md., for Manila, Dec. 28. Address mail care of Postmaster, New York city. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to Manila.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Left Solomons, Md. Dec. 28 for Manila. Address mail, care of Postmaster, New York city. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to Manila.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed Feb. 5 from New York for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 4 guns. Comdr. William Braunersreuther. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

GLACIER. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed from Solomons, Md. Dec. 28 for Manila. Address mail, care of Postmaster, New York city. Is assisting in towing drydock Dewey to Manila.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper. Arrived Jan. 6 at Boston, Mass.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (transport). Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Sailed Feb. 4 from Guam for Honolulu. Send mail to the navy yard, League Island, Cal.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PEORIA. Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

POTOMAC. Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed from Solomons Island, Md., Dec. 28 for Philippines with drydock Dewey. Address mail, care of Postmaster, New York city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STYPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southernland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT. Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESEVIVUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Address there.

STRINGHAM. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Comdr. Horace M. Witte, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y. Send mail to dock foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for winter cruise follows: Leaves Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20; leaves Barbados, B.W.I., Feb. 21; leaves St. Kitts, B.W.I., March 8; leaves Frederickstad, St. Croix, B.W.I., March 14; leaves St. Thomas, B.W.I., March 24; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., April 14. Address care Postmaster, New York city.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedoboot

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 6, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following named midshipmen to be ensigns from Feb. 3, 1906, to fill vacancies: John S. Abbott, Thomas H. Taylor, Charles E. Brillhart.

The following named boatswains to be chief boatswains from Jan. 25, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service: Martin Fritman, John McCarthy, Henry C. Jarrett.

Appointment in the Navy.

Samuel Gordon, of New York, to be an assistant civil engineer from Feb. 2, 1906, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Feb. 2, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Charles H. Stockton to be a rear admiral from Jan. 7, 1906.

Lieut. Jay H. Sypher to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 22, 1906.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Caldwell, to the works of William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance at said works.

War. Mach. W. J. Powell, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Dec. 11, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1453 of the R.S.

FEB. 3.—Capt. L. C. Heilner, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Jan. 7, 1906.

Comdr. H. S. Knapp commissioned a commander in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1905.

Comdr. R. C. Smith commissioned a commander in the Navy from Jan. 22, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Evans commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1906.

Paymr. W. V. H. Rose detached Cleveland, Feb. 28, 1906; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. W. C. Fite to navy yard, Boston, Mass. for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that yard.

Asst. Paymr. N. W. Grant detached navy yard, Boston, Mass. etc., Feb. 12, 1906; to navy yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1906, for a course of instruction at the Navy Pay Officers' School at that yard.

Asst. Paymr. F. J. Daly detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Cleveland, Feb. 28, 1906.

War. Mach. T. Meyer detached Chattanooga; to Brooklyn.

War. Mach. W. J. Powell, retired, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home.

War. Mach. R. B. Smith detached Illinois; when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., granted one month's sick leave.

Act. War. Mach. O. S. Canning detached Brooklyn; to Chattanooga.

Paymr. Clerk O. S. Groff, appointment dated Nov. 2, 1903, to duty Cleveland, revoked.

FEB. 4.—SUNDAY.

FEB. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack detached Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T., from command Iroquois, etc.; to home and one month's leave.

Lieut. J. E. Carter.—To the Naval Station, Honolulu, H.T., and additional duty command Iroquois, and assistant to the inspector in charge of the 12th Lighthouse

District, San Francisco, Cal., in charge of the lighthouse establishment for the Territory of Hawaii with headquarters at Honolulu, H.T.

FEB. 6.—Med. Dir. D. N. Bertolette commissioned a medical director from April 5, 1906.

Med. Insp. J. E. Gardner commissioned a medical inspector from Dec. 17, 1905.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer commissioned a medical inspector from April 5, 1906.

Surg. G. L. Angeny commissioned a surgeon from April 24, 1906.

Surg. F. L. Benton commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1906.

Surg. C. M. DeValin commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1906.

Surg. W. M. Garton commissioned a surgeon from March 12, 1906.

Surg. F. M. Furlong commissioned a surgeon from June 20, 1903.

Surg. J. A. Guthrie commissioned a surgeon from Dec. 15, 1904.

Surg. D. B. Kerr commissioned a surgeon from April 5, 1906.

Surg. R. T. Orvis commissioned a surgeon from March 1, 1906.

Surg. F. E. McCullough commissioned a surgeon from June 9, 1903.

Surg. J. C. Thompson commissioned a surgeon from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Hoyt commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from May 8, 1906.

Asst. Paymrs. T. P. Ballenger, R. H. Johnston, F. T. Foxwell, L. G. Haughey, J. E. McDonald, E. G. Morsell and E. H. Van Patten, appointed assistant paymasters from Jan. 25, 1906.

Chief Btsn. T. Sullivan when discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Btsn. E. J. Damon detached Constellation; to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

War. Mach. A. Skinner sick leave extended three months from Feb. 13, 1906.

Cable from Rear Admiral Train, Cavite, Feb. 7, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams detached Wisconsin; to Oregon.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney detached Oregon; to Villalobos.

Ensign J. C. Townsend detached Arayat; to Oregon.

Ensign K. B. Crittenden detached Monadnock; to Oregon.

Ensign C. S. Kerrick detached command Paragua; to Oregon.

Midshipman A. K. Shoup detached Concord; to Arayat.

Midshipman S. H. Lawton, jr., detached Ohio; to Paragua.

Midshipman A. S. Wadsworth, jr., detached Wisconsin; to Monadnock.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to El Cano.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Dykes detached Baltimore; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. J. P. De Bruler detached El Cano; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. F. W. S. Dean detached Frolic; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. C. C. Grieve detached Oregon; to Frolic.

War. Mach. F. W. Cobb detached Wisconsin; to naval station, Cavite.

Act. War. Mach. W. W. Hoopes detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Wisconsin.

Act. War. Mach. F. F. Krainek detached Oregon; to Monadnock.

First Lieut. W. L. Redles, U.S.M.C., detached Baltimore; to Oregon.

Capt. M. Babb, U.S.M.C., detached Cavite Station; to Baltimore.

Capt. G. C. Reid, U.S.M.C., detached Cavite Station; to Olongapo Station.

Btsn. A. H. Hewson detached Wompatuck; to Monadnock.

Btsn. H. P. Rahbusch detached Piscataqua; to Wompatuck.

FEB. 7.—Capt. C. P. Rees detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Capt. L. C. Heilner detached duty in charge of the Thirtieth Lighthouse District, Portland, Ore., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. B. Murdock to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Midshipman W. A. Smead detached Alabama, March 1, 1906; to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle, Wash., March 10, 1906.

Asst. Paymrs. E. G. Morsell, J. E. McDonald, R. H. Johnston, L. G. Haughey, T. P. Ballenger, F. T. Foxwell and E. H. Patten to the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1906, for special course of instruction at the Navy Pay Officers' School at that yard.

FEB. 8.—Capt. R. G. Davenport commissioned captain from March 21, 1905.

Capt. H. Winslow commissioned captain from April 22, 1906.

Capt. E. B. Barry commissioned captain from March 31, 1905.

Comdr. C. F. Pond and Comdr. W. McLean commissioned commanders from March 31, 1905.

Comdr. W. I. Chambers commissioned a commander from April 22, 1906.

Comdr. J. T. Newton commissioned a commander from March 21, 1905.

Comdr. B. Tappan commissioned a commander from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Wells and Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Bristol commissioned lieutenant commanders from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hough commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpin commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 1, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Decker commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. C. W. Forman commissioned a lieutenant from March 21, 1905.

Lieut. F. Martin and Lieut. H. B. Soule commissioned lieutenants from March 31, 1905.

Lieut. A. F. H. Yates to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison commissioned a lieutenant from March 31, 1905.

Ensign K. B. Crittenden commissioned ensign from Nov. 1, 1904.

Med. Insp. J. M. Steele commissioned medical inspector from Dec. 16, 1905.

(The remainder of the orders of Feb. 8 will appear next week.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 3.—First Lieut. William A. Howard, granted sick leave for two months from and including Feb. 5.

FEB. 5.—Second Lieuts. Charles S. McReynolds, Charles P. B. Price, John E. Semmes and Logan Tucker, ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

FEB. 7.—First Lieut. Province McCormick, jr., unexpired portion of leave revoked, and ordered to return to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, granted sick leave for three months from and including Feb. 9.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 6.—The board of investigation convened by order of Jan. 10, 1906, at Mobile, Ala., is dissolved, and the members directed to return to their respective stations.

Second Lieut. John Boedeker ordered to the Apache.

FEB. 7.—Capt. John Dennett leave of absence extended fifteen days.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The President has signed the resolution agreed to by the Senate and House, to authorize use of transport Sumner to convey members of Santiago Battlefield Commission and others to Cuba and return.

Senator Gallinger has withdrawn his motion to reconsider the vote passing S. 90, providing for the deposit of a model of any vessel of war of the U.S. Navy bearing the name of a State in the capitol building of said State, and the bill stands as passed by the Senate. The Senate on Feb. 5 finally passed S. 2262, to pay Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., \$1,000 for losses of personal property in the fire of the Windsor hotel at Yokohama, Japan, on Feb. 8, 1886.

The bills to increase the efficiency of the Army Medical Department, S. 1539; and to regulate the corps of dental surgeons, S. 2355, were passed by the Senate this week, but the vote on them was reconsidered and they went back to their places on the calendar to await further action. The Senate on Feb. 5 passed S. 1539, introduced in December by Mr. Warren, "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army." It is the same as H.R. 13546, Mr. Hull, which we published on Feb. 3, page 642. The bill to regulate the corps of dental surgeons of the Army, S. 2355, was also passed by the Senate on Feb. 5. We gave the substance of the bill in our issue of Dec. 30, page 502. Speaking of it, Mr. Pettus said: "Bills on the line of this one have been approved by every surgeon general of the Army for the last nine years. This is one of the most modest bills that I have seen introduced in the Senate. The whole idea in the bill is to give rank to the men of this learned profession in the Army, and it is very modest rank at that. The highest rank is major. There is one major to start with, and captains and lieutenants. That is all the rank they receive. It is all subject to the surgeon general of the Army." In the Senate on Feb. 6, however, Mr. Hale asked that the votes passing each bill be reconsidered, which was agreed to, and they again take their place on the calendar. Mr. Hale explained that he had been detained from the Senate for three weeks by illness. In his absence the two bills were passed, under a misunderstanding by a fellow Senator whom he had asked to put in an objection for him, but who had failed to do so. Mr. Hale desired to bring the bills to the attention of the Senate for discussion, he said, when they are again reached on the calendar.

The Senate has passed S. 497, which authorizes the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Co. G, 10th U.S. Inf., from the Army, and to appoint Mr. Godwin a first lieutenant in the Army on the retired list. It appears that he was appointed May 15, 1861, as a second lieutenant, 10th U.S. Inf., and dismissed from the Service Sept. 13, 1862. He was taken sick at Harrison Landing, Va., and when the Army left there in August, 1862, was sent to the U.S. Hospital, Newark, N.J. He applied for leave, which was refused by the War Department, but left the hospital and went to Philadelphia with the permission of the surgeon in charge on the supposition that his request for leave would be approved. Sept. 10, 1862, he was reported as unfit for the service and dismissed. Nothing can be found to show that he ever had notice of any complaint or charges. He subsequently re-entered the Service as a private in the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the close of the war, holding at the time of being mustered out the rank of first lieutenant.

The Senate has passed S. 2325, which authorizes the President to appoint James D. Vernay, late first lieutenant and brevet captain, U.S. Army, a first lieutenant in the Army, upon the retired list, unlimited. Also S. 2172, to amend act authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa.; it proposes to so amend the act as to include a monument to commemorate the services of the U.S. Signal Service during the war of the rebellion, and appropriates \$7,500. Also S. 3045, to incorporate the American Cross of Honor within the District of Columbia. Also S. 2777, appropriating \$200,000 for a steam revenue cutter for Savannah, Ga., and S. 3409, appropriating \$175,000 for a sea-going tug for the R.C.S. for New Bedford, Mass. Also S. 86, appropriating \$50,000 for a monument in Washington to Commodore John Barry. Also S.R. 12, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a condemned cannon to the board of regents of the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, S.D., to be placed on the campus as a memorial to students who served in the Spanish-American War.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with favorable recommendation S. 29, to amend the Act approved March 15, 1878, for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the Army. A similar bill was favorably reported in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. Dr. Hammond, who, in 1864, had been dishonorably discharged under sentence of a G.C.M., was restored to his former rank as surgeon general with rank of brigadier general, and retired "without any pay or allowances whatever, past, present, or future." He was at that time a wealthy man, with a considerable income from his profession, and did not ask for any pay or allowances, his principal object at that time being that his record should be cleared. Subsequently misfortunes overtook him, his wealth dwindled away, and old age coming on he made application for an amendment to the Act of 1878, so as to permit him to receive the pay due an officer of his rank. Bills for the purpose were favorably reported in two Congresses, but did not finally pass. In the meantime, on Jan. 5, 1900, Dr. Hammond died, and the present bill has for its beneficiary his widow.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs last week reported adversely S. 3157, restoring the name of Henry L. Beck to the Army rolls as captain, retired, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendments S. 1864, for the relief of Comdr. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., retired.

The Senate and House have received a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting that Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S. Navy, retired, be authorized to accept a decoration of the order "Pour le Mérite, für Wissenschaften und Kunst," conferred upon him by the German Emperor.

The Senate has received a communication from the Secretary of War relative to a concurrence in the resolution adopted by the General Board, Navy Department, with respect to the delimitation of defensive areas in the neighborhood of fortified or strategic points; also an estimate of appropriation for inclusion in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, for use during the current fiscal year, \$100,000.

The Senate on Feb. 5 considered, without final action, S. 697, providing for the award of medals of honor to certain officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The bill provides for the issuing of medals to those who have served with merit otherwise than in battle.

The House on Feb. 8 passed the General Pension Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1907, carrying a total of \$140,245,000. In the presentation of the bill Mr. Gardner said that the first cost of the Civil War to the Federal Treasury had been estimated at \$6,000,000,000. When the last pensioner had passed from the rolls, he estimated that \$6,000,000,000 more would have been expended. In twenty years, should there be no war in the meantime, the number of pensioners then on the roll would number, in his opinion, not less than half a million. "It remains," he said, "an indisputable fact, and one which reflects unfading luster on the valor of the American soldier, whether he wore the blue or the gray, that the pension roll of the Union army represents more hard fighting and more battlefield casualties than all the soldiers of all the armies of Europe since the standards of Napoleon went down at Waterloo."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in response to its request, has received from Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, a statement of deliveries of armor for the U.S.S. Connecticut, showing times and amounts delivered to date. The remaining armor for this vessel, 210 14-ton, for the eight-inch turrets, is nearly finished and will be delivered during the current month.

The House Committee on the Militia has reported with certain amendments H.R. 7136, to increase the efficiency of the militia and promote rifle practice. In the bill as amended the only changes from the existing law are as follows: Sec. 1 increases the sum appropriated by the U.S. for the support of the militia from one million to two million dollars. The total organized strength of the militia at this time is 122,000. This gives only \$45 per year per man; of the total appropriation needed the U.S. contributes about \$8 per man and the State \$37. Sec. 2 re-enacts the present law but adds a new item providing for payment of the actual expenses of travel, over and above allowances, for Army officers making inspections of the militia; also an item permitting the Federal allotment to a State to be used for the promotion of rifle practice and equipment of shooting galleries and ranges, which is not allowed at present. Sec. 3 is practically the same as present law. Sec. 4 provides for a surveying officer instead of a board to survey property for condemnation, etc., and gives the Secretary of War authority to deal with the report of such officer in a way to relieve the governor of a State of responsibility for lost or condemned property. The present bill has the endorsement of the War Department and of the Inter-State National Guard Association.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3837, Mr. Nelson.—To regulate enlistments and punishments in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service. Provides for an enlisted term not to exceed three years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make regulations governing enlistments and for the general government of the Service. Sec. 2 limits punishments to be inflicted by commander of a vessel upon a commissioned or warrant officer to reprimand, suspension from duty, arrest or confinement for not over ten days, deprivation of shore liberty for three months, etc., all punishments except reprimand to be entered upon ship's log. Sec. 3 provides for punishment of more grave offenses by courts of R.C.S. officers, to be convened by Secretary of Treasury, similar to military and naval courts. Proceedings to be reviewed by the Secretary, and sentence, if dismissal, to be approved by President of U.S. Sec. 4, that place of execution of sentence may be any prison designated that receives Federal prisoners. Sec. 5, gives R.C.S. officers commanding a vessel authority to apprehend R.C.S. deserters; provides a reward not to exceed \$5 for return of such deserters; no deserter to be again employed in R.C.S., or enlisted in Army or Navy, unless disability has been removed by a board convened for purpose. Sec. 6, that jurisdiction for punishment of offenses shall not be conclusive, offenders may be turned over to civil authorities in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. See also S. 4129.

S. 4030, Mr. Martin.—Authorizes the President to appoint Patrick Deery, chief boatswain, U.S.N., a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N., not in line of promotion.

S. 4085, Mr. Patterson.—Authorizes the President to appoint on the retired list of the Army John M. Johnson, formerly of the 7th U.S. Cav., with rank and pay of captain of Cavalry.

S. 4089, Mr. Depew.—To place David Robertson, sergeant 1st class, Hospital Corps, on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

S. 4109, Mr. Warren.—That the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department shall hereafter be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and while holding that office he shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general.

S. 4111, Mr. Bulkeley.—To authorize the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., to receive four 3.6-inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, and their pertaining equipment from the State of Connecticut.

S. 4129, Mr. Nelson.—Same as S. 3837, except that in Sec. 3 limits offenses to be punished by R.C.S. court to disobeying lawful orders, striking a superior officer, drunkenness, gambling, misappropriation of mess funds, theft under \$100, scandalous conduct, desertion, absence without leave, cruelty to subordinates, etc. Limits punishment to summary dismissal, suspension for not over two years, reduction to between one-half and three-fourths pay, reduction of rank, imprisonment for not over two years, reprimand, etc. With lesser punishments of like kind for enlisted men. And Sec. 7, that for offenses other than those specified offenders shall be turned over to the civil authorities.

S. 4152, Mr. Proctor.—For the relief of Col. Medad C. Martin.

S. 4178, Mr. Hale.—To satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department.

S. 4179, Mr. Hale (by request).—To promote the construction of war ships as nonsinkable, noncapsizable vessels, which will be self-preserving of the property value and the lives of the men who man the ships.

S. 4198, Mr. Morgan.—Granting permission to Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, to accept the decoration of the order "Pour le Mérite, für Wissenschaften und Kunst."

S. 4214, Mr. Martin.—Authorizes the President to appoint upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant Holmes E. Offley, formerly an admiral's secretary with the rank of lieutenant in the Navy.

H.R. 13821, Mr. Kennedy.—To authorize the President to appoint Edgar C. Campbell captain and paymaster in the Army.

H.R. 13487, Mr. McNary.—For the preservation and display of captured foreign battle flags.

H.R. 13851, Mr. Cousins.—Authorizing the President to appoint dental surgeons for the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed thirty in all; to have the rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons; be graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character and professional standing; and pass a physical and professional examination; appointment to be for a term of years, and revocable at the pleasure of the President.

H.R. 13854, Mr. Powers.—To provide for filling in the U.S. quarantine station at Honolulu, Hawaii.

H.R. 13331, Mr. Lefean.—To prohibit the wearing of the uniform of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 13395, Mr. Burton.—That officers of the Navy and Marine Corps now on the retired list who have creditable records, and who served during the Civil War, and who have not been accorded the benefit accruing from Sec. 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, shall receive all the benefits of said act in like manner as though retired subsequent to April 27, 1904.

H.R. 14016, Mr. Kalaniana'ole.—For continuing the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.

H.R. 14171, Mr. Smith, of Iowa.—Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

H.R. 14178, Mr. Welborn.—Establishing the Wilson Creek National Military Park.

H.R. 14218, Mr. Flack (by request).—Authorizing the appointment and retirement of Charles Chaille Long, with the rank of brigadier general.

H.R. 14012, Mr. Lever.—Same as H.R. 13546, Mr. Hull published last week.

H. R. 14344, Mr. Foster.—For the relief of Col. Medad C. Martin.

H.R. 14349, Mr. Hayes.—Authorizing the appointment of William I. Reed, captain, retired, as a major on the retired list of the Army.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 5, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus B. Warfield, who have been the guests of Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dougherty, for the past month, left Saturday for Chicago, where Lieutenant Warfield will be on recruiting service. Mrs. Warfield was the guest of honor at the Thursday card club last week, which was entertained by Miss May Hannon.

Major and Mrs. George S. Young were the host and hostess at a very pleasant party Wednesday evening in compliment to their guest, Mrs. Vorse, of Detroit, Mich. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Col. and Mrs. William Paulding, Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Arrasmith, Capt. G. W. Martin, Lieutenants Patterson and Endress.

Mr. Garlington, of Boston, who has been the guest of General Bell for several weeks, has returned to his home. Captain Lyon, 25th Inf., stationed at Fort Norbra, was a guest at thearrison Thursday. Dr. John D. Millikin, dental surgeon, has just arrived from the Philippines.

Miss De. Plaza Roberts, of Denver, Colo., who was maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Geraldine Taylor and Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill in November, will be married in February to Mr. Charles MacAllister Wilcox, of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Everson will have as their guests this week their daughters, Mrs. Klade and Mrs. Knudsen. Lieutenant Klade and Captain Knudsen will join them in Leavenworth, and they will sail for the Philippines.

The many friends of Major Charles H. Barth, who is in California for the benefit of his health, will be pleased to know that he is now improving rapidly; shortly after his arrival there he suffered quite a severe relapse. Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs has been in Atchison during the last week, the guest of Miss Howard. Miss Helen Howard and Miss Ellen Murphy, of Atchison, will be the guests of Mrs. Riggs for the hop Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith visited friends in St. Joseph Tuesday.

The officers' bowling team defeated the enlisted men's team Tuesday night by a score of 2,083 to 1,977.

Dr. R. W. Waddell returned to thearrison Monday. Mrs. Eben Swift attended a luncheon Tuesday, in Leavenworth, given by Mrs. John W. Cramer. The luncheon was served from quartette tables, decorated with American beauties, violets and carnations. The guests receiving the red roses "progressed," and those whose souvenirs were white remained seated. Mrs. Baldwin and sister, Mrs. Katharine Judge, spent Tuesday in Kansas City. Gen. Henry B. Jackson has just returned from St. Joseph, Mo., where he has been spending some time with his niece, Mrs. J. McCord. Mrs. H. B. Freeman, Mrs. C. H. Cochran and Mrs. J. M. Sanno were in Kansas City Wednesday. Miss Virginia Holmes, of Kansas City, Mo., will be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell for the colonial ball, to be given by the officers and ladies of thearrison Feb. 23. Mrs. Garlington came from San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell.

Mrs. Helen B. Freeman and Mrs. C. H. Cochran have invited a number of guests to a luncheon, to be given Feb. 9, to meet Mrs. Robert Carey, of Cheyenne, and Mrs. Sanno, of New York. Mrs. Riggs entertained with cards Saturday afternoon. Mrs. C. H. Cochran and Mrs. Luther Freeman were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle for dinner, previous to the hop Friday evening. Mrs. Anna George, of Pittsburg, Pa., will come this month to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. A. Fenn, and will remain until after the wedding of Miss Josephine Angell and Lieut. J. C. Minus, 20th Inf., which will occur in March.

Capt. G. W. Martin entertained a number of guests at a hop supper Friday evening in compliment to his guests, Miss Parry and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCord, of St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Voice, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is the guest of Major and Mrs. Young, sang at the morning service at the new military prison Sunday. Lieut. W. N. Hughes has gone to Chicago for a short time.

Major and Mrs. Boughton gave a very enjoyable musicale at their home Saturday evening, which was thoroughly appreciated.

Luther Freeman has returned from Bartlesville, I.T. Mrs. Rice, wife of Captain Rice, Ord. Dept., will come in a short time from Akron, Ohio, to visit her mother, Mrs. A. A. Fenn. Captain Lawton returned this week from Vermont.

Among those who attended a dinner party in the city Saturday evening, given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, were Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and Captain Ryan. Miss Muriel Ingalls, of Atchison, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walsh for the hop Friday evening. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell will have as her guest for the masque ball, Miss Mignon Holmes, of Kansas City. Lieut. R. R. Wood has arrived from Vancouver Barracks for duty at the new military prison.

Chaplain Axton's theme for the Sunday evening service was "Converting the Fragments." The new quartette sang Rubenstein's melody in F, and Miss Inez Walling sang the offertory solo. Fifty additional seats were added to accommodate those who have had to stand. An enjoyable affair was held in the quarters of the 16th Battery Saturday evening. Chaplain Axton was present and told several interesting stories to the men.

Mrs. Baldwin and sister, Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City, Utah, were the guests of Miss Mignon Holmes, in Kansas City, Friday evening for a cotillion. Capt. and Mrs. Walsh gave a hop supper Friday evening. Among the guests were Miss Muriel Ingalls and Miss Solomon, of Atchison; Miss Helen Ecker, Lieutenants Davis and Patterson, and Mr. Luther Freeman, of Wyoming. There was a very pleasant party given at Pope Hall Saturday evening for the children of thearrison.

One of the most charming social affairs of the week was the tea given Saturday afternoon by Captain Sheldon and Lieutenants Carter, Patterson and Sharpe, as a house warming in their new bachelor apartments. Among those who enjoyed their hospitality were: Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Busche, Mrs. Gunster, Mrs. Boughton, Miss Grace McGonigle, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Ingalls and Miss Solomon, of Atchison; Miss

Teasdale, of Kansas City; Miss Ann Ryan, Messrs. Edward and James McGonigle, jr., and Lieutenant Hughes. The Leavenworth Post says: "The news that Gen. J. Franklin Bell will become Chief of Staff of the Army has not been received in Leavenworth social circles with a great deal of enthusiasm. His friends recognize General Bell's worth, and congratulate him on his good fortune, but at the same time fully appreciate their own loss." The General and Mrs. Bell have won a very enviable place for themselves in society, and have endeared themselves to a large circle of friends in the city. They have been the principal cause for the very friendly relations which now exist between the city and the post. They have recognized no "differences" and no "cliques," and have won a place in the hearts of Leavenworth people that will not be easily filled. Since the Associated Press announced General Bell's appointment the distinguished officer has been buried beneath a veritable avalanche of telegrams from Army officers, both active and retired, sending their congratulations; and the one opinion seems to be that the honor fell where it belonged.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1906. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert McKee Allen, who were to have sailed to-day had it not been for the fire on the transport Meade, will not leave until the Feb. 15 transport, as Lieutenant Allen is still in the hands of an oculist, and while greatly improved is not quite well enough to sail immediately. Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Dept., arrived in town a few days ago and will sail on the Meade as ship's surgeon. He is at present the guest of his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Greenleaf, in Berkeley, and has received a very warm welcome from his many friends about the harbor. Major John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., has gone away from Alcatraz on a two months' leave. Lieut. Natt F. Jamieson, Art. Corps, has left Fort Baker on a six weeks' leave, and at the expiration of that time will resign from the service, going into business in Chicago. Lieut. A. T. Clifton, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Clifton, have been in town this week from Benicia Barracks, and have been stopping at the St. Francis.

Contracts have been let for the building of shelters for the searchlight trucks at Fort Miley and Fort Baker. Col. W. S. Patten, Chief Q.M. of the department, sails for the Philippines on Feb. 15. His successor, Col. John L. Clem, will not reach San Francisco until the latter part of February, so during the interim the office will be run by Capt. W. C. Wren.

Mrs. Joseph Garrard and the Misses Garrard are in town for a few days from the Presidio of Monterey. Miss Effie Morris entertained the Presidio Card Club most delightfully last Tuesday evening with the game of six-handed euchre. The prizes were won by Miss Brown, Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Avery, Miss Flora Jewell, Dr. Patterson, Captain Cloman and Lieutenant Avery.

The officers and ladies of Fort Baker have sent out invitations for a reception to be given on Saturday night, Feb. 10, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, who have recently gone to the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin D. Harwood (née Miss Margaret Wilson) are spending their honeymoon at Monterey, having rented a cottage for the two weeks of their absence from San Francisco. Mrs. Guy Scott, who has been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Voorhies, in San Francisco, for a few weeks, left this week for her home at Fort Casey, Wash.

Lieutenants Fisher and Richardson, 4th Cav., gave a very delightful military euchre party in the mess hall of the cantonment one evening this week. The post orchestra played during the evening, and after the game of euchre a number of other guests came in for the dance that followed. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Capt. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrigan, Miss Marriner, Miss Cunningham, Miss Nichols, the Misses Sweigert, Miss Reid, Miss Williams, Miss O'Hara, Miss Borrowe, Miss Small, Miss Burns, Captains French and Hunt; Lieutenants Selfridge, Locke, Hedger and Sypher, and Mr. Vincent.

Mrs. Albert Ernest Steub, of San Francisco, gave a very beautiful luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Haldimand Putnam Young. Those invited to meet her were Mrs. Christian Reis, Mrs. Frank Sullivan, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. Dunne, Mrs. H. E. Huntington, Mrs. Walter Magee, Mrs. George Whittell, Mrs. John Brice, Mrs. Robert Greer, Mrs. Henry Foster Dutton, Mrs. William Robinson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Eugene Lent, and Mrs. Jessie Bowie-Detrick. The table was handsomely decorated in bridesmaid roses and pink carnations. Mrs. Young expects to leave San Francisco very shortly to rejoin her husband, Captain Young, at the Schuykill Arsenal.

Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, came to the Presidio on Tuesday, and will visit his daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell, for a month or two. Lieut. and Mrs. Willis Grandy Peace returned from their honeymoon the first of this week, and are visiting Mrs. Peace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dugan, until the sailing of the Meade.

Colonel de Clairemont, chief of staff of the Guatemalan army, is visiting in San Francisco at present, and was driven about the Presidio yesterday. Last night was given the fourth hop of the season, and a very beautiful one it was. A number of the officers and ladies en route to the Philippines were present, and the large number of guests were received by Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mrs. George P. Andrews and Mrs. Balentine.

It was with much surprise that it was learned yesterday that Mrs. George P. Andrews, widow of Colonel Andrews, of the 1st Artillery, who has for many years conducted business of the postoffice at the Presidio most successfully, had sent in her resignation to the postoffice department of this city. She is not contemplating leaving the post immediately, however, which is pleasant news to her numerous Army friends. Lieut. Edwin D. Kilbourne, asst. surg., who is on duty at the General Hospital, was assigned to quarters in the cantonment today. Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge was hostess at a very pretty luncheon to-day, given in honor of Mrs. Samuel S. Sumner. Eight ladies were invited to meet her, and after the repast an hour or two were devoted to bridge.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 6, 1906.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow entertained at three tables of bridge for her sister, Mrs. Whitehead. Those playing were Mrs. Scarborough, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Mrs. Harry C. Barnes received for the highest score a lovely bunch of violets. Informally on Monday morning Mrs. Samuel G. Shartel entertained Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, Mrs. Whistler, Miss Helen Hoyle, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Scarborough, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Mrs. Glasgow and Mrs. Whitehead assisted Mrs. Shartel.

Gen. Jacob Kline, who has been quite ill, is out of danger by now; his daughter, Miss Katherine Kline, has joined him in Newport News. Mrs. John H. Potts has returned from a few days' stay in Washington. Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton left Tuesday night for a short trip to Washington.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Glasgow was the hostess of a charming euchre party. Those playing were: Messrs. Ward, Chamberlain, Embick, Jackson, Hall, Gifford, Hopkins, Pence, Lewis, Kimberly and Whitehead. Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., and Mrs. Alston Hamilton have issued invitations for a dance at the administration build-

The Prudential

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1906, SHOWS

Assets, over	107 Million Dollars
Liabilities (including Reserve \$88,000,000)	91 Million Dollars
Surplus, over	16 Million Dollars
Increase in Assets, over	18 Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders during 1905, over	14 Million Dollars
Total Payments to Policyholders to Dec. 31, 1905, over	107 Million Dollars
Cash Dividends and Other Concessions not Stipulated in Original Contracts and Voluntarily Given to Holders of Old Policies to Date, over	6 Million Dollars
Number of Policies in Force, nearly	6½ Million
Increase in Number of Policies in Force, over	½ Million
Net Increase in Insurance in Force, over	113 Million Dollars

Bringing Total Amount of Insurance in Force to over
One Billion One Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars.



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ONE MILLION DOLLARS

ing on Friday night. Mrs. Harry F. Jackson entertains at bridge on Friday afternoon, and Mrs. Chamberlain informally on Wednesday.

On Sunday morning, just before guard mount, fire call sounded, and had not the men arrived promptly there might have been a serious fire in the furnace room of Lieut. C. E. N. Howard's house. While going to the fire Capt. William Chamberlain sprained his ankle.

Mrs. William E. Birkhimer, after staying a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr., has returned to Washington.

Through the earnest efforts of Mrs. Harry F. Jackson, the play to be given on the twenty-second of this month is well on the road to success. The talent Mrs. Jackson has gathered together is exceptionally good, and everyone is anxious to see the display of histrionic ability with which George Washington's birthday is to be celebrated at Fort Monroe. The financial success is likely to be great; besides an eagerness to see Lieut. James Totten, Capt. Robert Kelton, Lieutenant Wilson, Captain Stopford, Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Powers and Miss Booker appear before the foot-lights there is an exterior interest, the "Army Relief," and everyone will avail themselves of an opportunity for sweet Charity's sake.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1906.

Commissioners Tai Hung Chi and Tuan Fang, their secretaries and members of their suites, all of His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Special Mission, sent to investigate our social and economic conditions, were guests at West Point to-day, reaching the post at about noon by special train. They were met at the station by the Superintendent and staff, and preceded by the detachment of Cavalry. The public buildings and section rooms were inspected and a ride in the hall was witnessed. A review had been on the program, but owing to the severity of the weather this was abandoned. In Cullum Hall at an informal reception the two Chinese cadets, Ting Chia Chen and Wing Hsing Wen, were presented to the visitors, whom they accompanied throughout the remainder of their visit.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Captains Perkins and Johnson and Lieutenant Corbin acted as escort from New York city and introduced the members of the party to General Mills and his officers. The first stop of the day was at the hospital, where Lieut. Col. H. O. Perley showed the commissioners about the building. At the mess hall Capt. Thomas Franklin did the honors. The various labor saving devices for potato paring, bread cutting, cold storage, etc., greatly interested the commissioners. General Mills then took the commissioners, their secretaries and interpreters to luncheon at his house. The others of the party went to the Officers' Club and had luncheon there. Later the entire party met at Cullum Memorial Hall and were greeted by the academic staff under Col. C. W. Larned, the senior professor. It was here that the Chinese cadets were presented. They stand about the middle of their class and their conduct has been without

criticism. They come from Canton province and are the first Chinese students at West Point.

The party then went to the library, and a visit to the old chapel followed. In the ordnance museum, they were much interested in some Chinese swords and some Boxer war trophies. In the gymnasium the commissioners were shown the different varieties of cadet uniforms, sixteen cadets having been in squads of four to wear the four different uniforms. There was an exhibition of wrestling and athletic exercises. At the riding hall, Capt. G. H. MacDonald, in charge, had a lively program, but was unable to finish all of it before it was time to start for the train at 4:30. Good-by greetings were said and the commissioners told General Mills that they had had the time of their lives. The commissioners saw about all there was to see at West Point, and went away "supremely pleased," according to Sir Chen-tung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister, who was a member of the party.

Saturday was a field day for lovers of athletics. In rapid succession there were witnessed the first fencing match of the season, a game of basketball and a hockey match. The cadet fencing team defeated the team from the University of Pennsylvania, by a score of 7-2 in the first competition; lost the basketball game to the team of Co. E, 2d Regiment, of Schenectady, by a score of 55 to 31; and won the hockey match, by a score of two goals to one, from the Poly Preps of Brooklyn. In the fencing the cadet team was Cadets Willifred, Dickinson and Humphreys; the University of Pennsylvania was represented by Messrs. Fleischer, Wendle and Scott. Judges: Mr. Allaire, of the Turn Verein; Mrs. Kernochan and Mrs. Mitchell, of the Fencers' Club. In the basketball game Rockwell did the best work for the home team, scoring 8 goals. The hockey match was played on Lusk Lake, as the pond on the plain could not be made serviceable. The first point was made by Bartlett for West Point, and the second by the same player from a different angle. Sumner played a fine game for the cadets, as goal keeper.

A pilot balloon was sent up from West Point on Sunday afternoon by the Aero Club of America, from the gas works at three o'clock. It returned to the headquarters of the Club, 5th avenue and 58th street, New York city, on Monday evening from Glen Head, L.I. The object in making the experiment was to test the quality of the gas for a possible ascension with a larger balloon holding one or two persons. General Mills gave permission for the test on Sunday, and there were present Major John M. Carson, jr., and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of West Point. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Augustus Post and Dr. Julian P. Thomas represented the Aero Club. Leo Stevens, the balloon constructor, and Charles Devoe, a young aeronaut of Paris, were also present. The balloon has a diameter of ten feet and holds 250 cubic feet of gas. The lifting power of the gas was found to be very nearly forty pounds for 1,000 cubic feet, an excellent average. These pilot balloons will remain in the air usually about six hours. The test on Sunday was the first successful one accomplished by the newly formed Aero Club of America.

At a smoker at the officers' mess on Tuesday evening Capt. William Kelly, jr., gave an informal talk on his

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trip to the Philippines as military interpreter to the Secretary of War's party last summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee spent Sunday at the post as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Dudley.

The intense cold has made excellent skating, and a party of the young people of the post decided to brave the weather and enjoy a moonlight skate on Tuesday evening on Lake Lusk.

On Thursday the members of the party, which will visit Cuba with the object of locating the various battlefields for the purpose of suitably marking them, will sail by the transport Sumner from New York. Among the officers and ladies going from West Point there will be General Mills, Colonel Dudley, Captain Coe, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. R. L. Howze, Miss Hawkins (daughters of General Hawkins, retired), and Mrs. Andrews.

The Ladies' Card Club met last week at Mrs. Mills's. The Reading Club met at Mrs. Lissak's. "Tolstoi" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess on Thursday afternoon.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1906.

The Chinese Imperial High Commission was received by Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant on Friday last. The battalion was drawn up on the boat landing, the Chinese national anthem was rendered by the band, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. The party was escorted to the Officers' Club where they were received by Gen. and Mrs. Grant and the officers and ladies of Governors Island. After the presentation refreshments were served, and the reception concluded with informal dancing in the hop room. The Commission then visited the prison and barracks of Fort Jay, under the guidance of General Grant. The party included Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, the chief commissioners, Tuan Fong and Tai Hung Chi, and their suite. The military members included General Yao and Colonels Shou, Chen and Me Joe Tong. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan were among the guests representing the Navy.

When the 1st Infantry sailed for Manila, via Suez, or the transport McClellan and Kilpatrick, a number of officers and men of the garrison assembled at the piers to wish them "bon voyage." The Colonel Wikoff with the colonel and adjutant of the 8th Infantry and several officers and ladies and the band accompanied the ships some distance from the Battery. Among visitors at Governors Island just before their sailing were Colonel Duggan and Captains Whitworth and Pickering, 1st Inf., and Cadet Raymond D. Smith, U.S.M.A.

Mrs. Jenkins gave a "heart party" on Saturday night. Those present were: Mrs. Keefer, Miss Weaver and Miss Dunn, and Lieutenants Dravo, Motter and Budd, and the Messrs. Dunn, Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at luncheon last week the Russian Consul General, Mr. Nicholas de Lodyginsky, and Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Jenkins entertained at dinner on the 2d, her guests being Mrs. and Miss Adger, Mrs. J. P. Wade, Miss Eva Smith, and Lieutenants Christie, Jeannette, Dravo, Mason, Moller and Budd. Capt. and Mrs. William T. Johnston entertained after the hop on Friday night.

A large number of officers from Governors Island were present at the charity ball and joined with the naval officers in forming the procession that opened the ball at 10 o'clock.

Miss Shierley has returned from an extended visit, and is the guest of the Misses Pullman. Mrs. and Miss Hewitt, of Bridgeport, are visiting Mrs. Valery Havard. Among other visitors the past week have been Dr. Fred S. Macy, of Fort Adams; Mrs. Brown, of El Paso, Texas, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow; Mrs. William M. Swaine, at Mrs. Perkins's; Miss Ethel Chittenden, at Mrs. Walker's, and Miss Bessie Champney, of Cleveland, and Miss Hilda Herbruck, of Dayton, who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue.

The Governors Island officers detailed to accompany the Chinese Imperial High Commission to West Point on Feb. 6 were Colonel Heistand, Capt. E. M. Johnson, jr., and Capt. Frederick Perkins.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh entertained at dinner on Tuesday, the occasion being in honor of Miss Spencer's birthday. The guests were Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, Miss Gale, Miss Russell, Miss Kolbe, and the Misses Adams, Flaherty and Briggs. Mrs. J. K. Miller, with her son, Jack, has left for Indianapolis to join the regiment in San Francisco. Mrs. Edwin St. J. Greble and Miss Greble sail on Thursday, Feb. 8, on the transport Sumner for Cuba. Miss Jeanne Richards is a guest at Col. and Mrs. Heistand's.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at luncheon on Monday, Capt. von Baumbach and Lieutenant Baron von Welten, of the German army. Those invited to meet them were Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Colonels Kerr, Heistand, Mills, Lieutenant Colonel Carbaugh, Major Weaver, Captains Perkins and E. M. Johnson, jr.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 4, 1906.

Miss Rich entertained a few friends Thursday evening with a jolly game of keno. A Mexican supper was served afterward. The Little Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Finley and all who participated enjoyed the play. Mrs. Kilbourne won the first prize, Mrs. Fleming the second, and Mrs. Arrowsmith the consolation.

Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, retired, was a visitor at headquarters this week.

The new bachelor quarters at the upper post are being roofed with slating, and when completed will be the handsomest at the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Fleming entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Finley, Major Brown and Miss Heldt. The table decorations were green and white, the centerpiece being lilies of the valley and ferns. Mrs. Mosely was hostess for the Little Card Club Tuesday afternoon. A very pretty cut glass dish, donated by Mrs. Snyder, was won by Mrs. Arrowsmith. Capt. H. J. Brees, 1st Cav., from Fort Clark, was a visitor at the garrison last week. Capt. Charles G. Treat, Art. Corps, has returned, after spending some time at Fort Monroe, Va.

Major Gen. J. F. Wade, stationed at Governors Island, and commanding the Atlantic Division, arrived in the city, accompanied by his wife, who will remain here for several months at the hot wells. General Wade leaves in a few days for his home. Their friends are giving them a cordial and hearty welcome, as they were special favorites, both in town and at the garrison, when stationed here some years ago.

Mrs. J. G. C. Lee entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. A. D. Adams, of New York. Other guests were: Mesdames Wade, of Governors Island; Jesse M. Leo Wilson, Bower, of New York; Harvey L. Page, Walter Finley and Miss Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Wade.

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy and Capt. Mallin Craig, 1st

Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, are visiting Lieutenant McCaskey and Major Brown, of the post. Major Snyder has returned from Fort Sill.

The Hospital Corps gave a successful masquerade ball at Muth's garden Saturday night.

Cards are out for a reception given by Mrs. Lee next Tuesday, before leaving for the Philippines. Friends of Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith have had news of her safe arrival in New York. She sails Feb. 5 on the Kilpatrick with her daughter, Mrs. Whitworth, and Captain Whitworth, Major and Mrs. Barber and Master Henry Barber.

The Friday night hop was unusually enjoyed. After dancing, Lieutenants Tilford and Gillis entertained a party of friends with a chafing dish supper, chaperoned by Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Bartlett and Captain Budd.

Mrs. King, widow of the late Gen. John H. King, U.S.A., and Miss King are spending the winter at 1815 North Palmetto avenue. Mrs. Hathaway and her niece, Miss Tyler, daughter of the late General Tyler, are spending the winter here, and are located at the Ludlow. General Hammond, of the Artillery Corps, retired, and his son, Mr. Hammond, are here on a visit. Mrs. John Calvert, of Philadelphia, is a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Wallace. Lieut. Murray Rush is a visitor at the post, and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Preston. Mrs. Donald Vincent, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hay, the wife of the judge advocate. Her niece, Miss Mary Lois Brown, of Chicago, is with her. Mrs. Van Winkle and her daughter, Miss Louise Van Winkle, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Maus, leave for their home in Kentucky Wednesday. They made many friends during their short stay here.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 3, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Officers' Club, Jan. 27, Col. William Stanton was re-elected president; Major B. H. Cheever, executive officer; Lieut. D. H. Biddle, secretary, and Capt. E. R. Heiberg and Lieutenants Biddle and Turner were elected as entertainment committee. The Officers' Club entertained the garrison at cards on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23. The game was euchre, prizes being won by Major George K. Hunter and Mrs. Turner.

On Wednesday, Jan. 24, the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Hunter's. The prizes were won by Miss Helen Hunter and Mrs. Parham. Theater parties were given during the past week by Major and Mrs. Cheever, Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Lieutenant Strong and Dr. Brooks. Saturday evening the weekly hop was held.

Sunday morning, Jan. 28, Gen. William H. Carter arrived as the guest of his son, Lieut. W. V. Carter, for a few days. Monday evening Major George H. Sands entertained at dinner in honor of General Carter, the other guests being Major Hunter, Major Cheever, Captains Cole, Heiberg and Lott, and Lieutenants Biddle, Karnes, Turner, Miller, Jones, Strong and Carter. Later on in the evening the officers and ladies of the 6th Cavalry gave a reception in the post hall. Colonel Stanton, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Cheever received with General Carter. After dancing, a most delightful supper was served. The hall was elaborately decorated with evergreens and guldons and the 6th Cavalry crest and colors, as General Carter is an old 6th Cavalry officer. Monday Major and Mrs. Hunter entertained General Carter at luncheon, the other guests being Colonel Stanton, Major and Mrs. Cheever, Major and Mrs. Sands, and Lieutenant Carter. That evening Major and Mrs. Cheever entertained General Carter and Lieutenant Carter at dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Lieutenant Strong and Mr. Hunter at dinner Sunday evening. Wednesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Read's. The prizes were won by Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Weaver. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Parham, Capt. and Mrs. Cole and Lieutenant Wilson. The table was beautifully decorated with pink roses. Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lott gave a small five-hundred party, the prizes being won by Mr. Hunter.

Mrs. Heiberg left on Wednesday evening with her three children. She intends to spend several months with her parents in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Freeland returned several days ago, after being absent from the post about a month.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Biddle on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 31.

One of the most interesting basket ball games of the season was played Friday evening between Troops D and E, the score being 18 to 16 in favor of Troop D.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Dec. 23, 1905.

During the week of Dec. 12 the post and troops were inspected by Major Gresham. The troops were reviewed, drilled and sent out on an outpost problem, and in everything made a very creditable showing. Major Gresham was the guest of Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster and was also the guest of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Clinton. On the last trip of the Seward, Mrs. Bubb and Mrs. Ferris arrived from the States. Mrs. Bubb will remain at Camp Jossman until the regiment's return, but Mrs. Ferris will spend some time in Manila.

Capt. Marshall Childs is still confined to his quarters by illness. Lieutenants Adams and Hooper have also been on sick report. Capt. F. D. Wickham has been in Panay for several weeks, investigating the claims made by the church as to the amount of damages done their buildings during the insurrection. The amounts claimed in the majority of cases are very much out of proportion to the damages. Lieutenants Meals and Stilwell are absent this week taking a trip around the department on the El Cano.

The troops are now engaged in preparing for target practice; they have been working on the range, getting it into good condition, and are having position and aiming drills. The regiment hopes to complete all its target season before leaving the islands.

Lieut. G. E. Thorne received orders last week to proceed to Manila for examination for promotion, but owing to his recent graduation from the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, he has only the physical examination to take, so his orders were changed and a board is to be convened here. Major Harris, Med. Dept., is on duty temporarily at this post. General Buchanan has just arrived to take command of the Department of the Visayas, relieving Colonel Bubb, who resumes command of the 12th. While Colonel Bubb was head of the department, the regiment was under the command of Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster.

Dinner parties were given last week by Major and Mrs. Powell, by Capt. and Mrs. Davis, and by Lieut. and Mrs. Thorne. Many more are scheduled for the holidays which are now upon us, as is shown by the numbers going to Iloilo and the numerous boxes and packages that have been arriving.

BORN.

BIDDLE.—At Fort Meade, S.D., Jan. 31, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. D. H. Biddle, 6th U.S. Cav.

BLANCHARD.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1906, to the wife of Asst. Surg. Robert M. Blanchard, U.S.A., a daughter, Josephine Lesesne; granddaughter of Gen. Calvin De Witt, U.S.A.

HINES.—At Manila, P.I., Jan. 18, 1906, a son, John Fore Hines, jr., to Mrs. Hines, daughter of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U.S.A.

McDONALD.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 29,

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1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. J. B. McDonald, Q.M., U.S.A.

PALMER.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 27, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th U.S. Inf.

TAYLOR.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 16, 1906, to Lieut. William Remsen Taylor, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Taylor, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BEEBE-PARK.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 30, 1906, Miss Sara Reid Park and Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 29th U.S. Inf.

CRON-NASH.—At Spokane, Wash., Jan. 20, 1906, Lieut. Anton C. Cron, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nina Rosamond Nash.

WILLIAMS-JACKSON.—On Jan. 5, 1906, at Jersey City, N.J., Lieut. Yancey Sullivan Williams, U.S.N., to Mrs. Maude George Jackson, of 54 Falmouth street, Boston, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

CARTER.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1906, Mrs. Mary E. Carter, wife of Gunner William W. Carter, U.S.N.

COLLINS.—At Amityville, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1906, Capt. of Engrs. John Wilkie Collins, U.S.R.C.S.

CLAYTON.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1906, after a long illness, Mrs. Henry Clayton, widow of the late Major Henry Clayton, U.S.A., and mother of Dr. Mary Clayton, New York State Hospital Service, and of Capt. Jere B. Clayton, U.S.A.

DELANO.—At Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, 1906, of congestion of the lungs, Philip Waitland Delano, son of Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Delano, and brother of Capt. Frederick H. Delano, U.S.M.C.

EATON.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1906, Mrs. Annie Varnum Eaton, beloved wife of Rear Admiral J. G. Eaton, U.S.N. Funeral services at her late residence, 1405 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 2 p.m., Feb. 7. Interment in family cemetery at West Draught, Mass.

FWLER.—At Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1906, Dr. John R. Fowler, brevet brig. gen., N.G.N.Y., and surgeon on the staff of Major Gen. C. F. Roe.

JONES.—At Stevensville, Pa., Jan. 30, 1906, Mrs. Arabella Bosworth Jones, widow of Edward Wadsworth Jones, aged ninety-five years. She was the grandmother of Lieut. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N.

KIRSCHENBAUER.—At New York city, Feb. 2, 1906, at the home of his parents, 22 Sutton Place, Sergt. 1st Class William Kirschenbauer, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

LOW.—At New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6, 1906, William Whittemore Low, jr., infant son of Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Low.

MORGAN.—At Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1906, Col. Henry C. Morgan, A.Q.M., of Connecticut, and major, U.S.A., retired, who served in the 12th U.S. Infantry during the Civil War.

REES.—At Plymouth, N.H., Jan. 30, 1906, Merrill Rees, son of Capt. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N.

SPENCER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1906, Theodore Spencer, son of the late Major William C. Spencer, surg., U.S.A.

TOTTEN.—Suddenly, at New London, Conn., Jan. 31, 1906, Julia Hubbell Thatcher, widow of the late Gen. James Totten, U.S.A., and mother of Charles A. L. Totten and John Reynolds Totten, who were both formerly of the 4th U.S. Artillery, and grandmother of Lieut. James Totten, U.S.A., and of Mrs. William P. Ennis, wife of Lieut. William P. Ennis, U.S.A. Funeral private.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Comptroller Herman A. Metz will review the 13th N.Y. on Wednesday night, Feb. 28, when he will appear for the first time in the role of a reviewing officer. The Comptroller is himself a guardsman, as he is now serving as a battalion quartermaster in the 14th Regiment, with the rank of a first lieutenant. 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant Eugene Alexander Van Nest has resigned for business reasons. He enlisted originally in Co. A, Jan. 2, 1899. He won his present position by competitive examination.

Second Lieut. Philip Guise, of the 4th N.J., has been elected a first lieutenant in Co. H, of the 14th N.Y., and Co. A, of the 14th, has elected 1st Lieut. George L. Boughton captain. Both officers are ex-Volunteers.

Colonel Eddy, of the 4th N.Y., will put his command through a drill on the evening of Friday, Feb. 16, preparatory to the review of the regiment by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., on Thursday night, Feb. 22.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., will review the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its army in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Feb. 10.

To parade at the funeral of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., it cost the 71st N.G.N.Y. over \$400 for music and horse hire. This is quite a little to make in the treasury of a National Guard organization, in order that a deceased officer of the Regular Army shall have the escort provided by the Army Regulations. It would be a just act on the part of the State Legislature to reimburse the 71st.

Adjutant General McGurkin, of Michigan, has issued regulations governing small arms gallery practice, and company commanders will be held to account for the strict compliance therewith.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate, W. W. Ladd, Gifford Hurry, and John N. Stearns, Majors F. T. Leigh and J. B. Holland, of his staff, reviewed the 13th N.Y., in command of Col. D. E. Austin, in the army on the night of Feb. 2, during which the regiment made a fine showing. For the review the regiment was promptly formed by Acting Regimental Adj. William D. Finke, in line of masses, equalized into twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files each, divided into three battalions. The latter were commanded, respectively, by Majors Turpin, Davis, and Ashley. In the front rank of the first company of the 3d Battalion several men were very unsteady, talking

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to each other and acting quite at ease, while the regiment was at attention. In the passage the companies went by in splendid shape, except the second company in the first battalion, which had too many men out of step. Colonel Austen, for the evening parade, following out an excellent plan of giving all the field officers a chance to command in turn, detailed Major Charles O. Davis to command the regiment. This placed Major Ashley in command of the first battalion, Capt. G. W. Rodgers in command of the second, and Capt. Sydney Grant of the third, and gave an opportunity to some lieutenants to command companies, and others to act as battalion adjutants. Battalion Adj. James F. Cooper was acting regimental adjutant on this occasion, and all the officers in their temporary positions filled them with great credit. The parade, like the review, was a finely executed ceremony. The exhibition of firing the eight-inch gun, and the mortar, was in charge of Major Turpin, and every shot from the eight-inch gun, manned by men from Co. K, in command of Captain Rodgers, hit the targets. The latter were composed of hoops covered with tissue paper, hanging from a wire, and also of upright targets on the floor. None of the shots from the mortar hit the targets. General Roe and other guests were entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers in the armory after the military exercises. Among the special guests were Mrs. Roe, Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regt., and Mrs. Bates; General Frothingham and Major Wells, 23d Regt.

The 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, was inspected and mustered by Lieut. Colonels Cleveland and Wingate for the State, and by an officer of the U.S. Army for the War Department, and the inspection was an improvement over last year. The muster showed too many absentees. The figures follow:

	Present.	Absent	Aggregate.
Field and Staff....	16	0	16
N.C. Staff.....	14	0	14
Field Music.....	21	1	22
Hospital Corps....	26	0	26
Company A.....	38	15	53
" B.....	58	2	60
" C.....	43	7	50
" D.....	61	10	71
" E.....	48	11	59
" F.....	48	3	51
" G.....	43	7	50
" H.....	43	7	50
" I.....	49	15	64
" K.....	44	7	51
Total	552	85	637

Last year the regiment mustered 547 present, and had 67 absent.

Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G.N.Y., and Major G. H. G. Gale, U.S.A., made the annual muster and inspection of the 1st Battery, in command of Captain Wendel, on the night of Feb. 6, the command making a highly creditable showing, with eighty-five officers and men present and one man absent, who was sick in the hospital. The field pieces were in particularly fine condition. The inspection was of the most thorough description. A cadet corps has been formed in the battery, and it already has twenty members, and is making good progress. Drills are held on Wednesday evenings, and any young men of good standing interested are eligible to join. Junior 2d Lieut. Louis Wendel, Jr., has been unanimously elected senior first lieutenant, vice Elkan, resigned. He has been a member of the battery since 1903, and is known as a competent young officer.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will be the guest of Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.G.N.Y., in the armory of the 7th Regiment on the night of Saturday, Feb. 10, on which occasion the 71st will parade for review by the General.

The formal order disbanding the District of Columbia Naval Battalion has been issued by Lieut. Col. L. M. Brett, adjutant general. Honorable discharges are granted to Lieut. Comdr. Ralph B. Brummett, Lieuts. Sidney Bieber, paymaster; S. Clifford Cox, William H. Lautz, Joseph A. Dempf, John Doyle Carmody, and Ensigns Frank W. Sigourney, Clyde W. Kelly, Walter E. Burt, William E. Bleo, Joseph S. Hill and Charles S. Jones. The District of Columbia will now lose both the monitor Puritan and the converted yacht Oneida, as the Navy Department will call them both in. The battalion will not be reorganized. Here is a good chance for the 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia to secure a fine monitor. This organization is one of the most efficient naval battalions in the United States, and the vessel could not be in better hands. The Puritan is 290 feet 3 inches long, has a breadth of 60 feet 1-1/2 inches, and a draft of 18 feet. She has a speed of 12.40 knots, is provided with two turrets, with two twelve-inch B.L.R. in each. Has six four-inch R.F. guns, six six-pounder R.F., two one-pounder R.F., and two thirty-caliber M. The vessel has twin screws, and quarters for twenty-two officers and 248 men.

The 47th N.Y., in its review by Gen. James McLeer on Jan. 31 in its armory, made one of the best showings it has had to its credit for a long time. There was a large turnout, the men were steady, and during the passage the salutes and distances and alignments well preserved. Through a misunderstanding, however, the band was marched off the floor with the regiment, and there was nothing to mark the cadence for the 2d and 3d Battalions, so that the step was somewhat unsteady and men a little bit confused. The regiment was formed with three battalions of four companies of sixteen files front, in command of Brevet Brigadier General Eddy,

its colonel. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman was in command of the 1st Battalion. The other battalion commanders were Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Harry B. Baldwin. The staff officers attending General McLeer were: Col. Edward E. Britton, Majors Theodore H. Babcock, John W. Tumbley, Ernestus S. Gulick, Robert G. Moran and Alfred E. Steers. The regiment was reformed for evening parade, in two battalions in line, with the several companies unequaled. The parade was taken by Lieutenant Colonel Barthman. The execution of the manual of arms showed the presence of recruits in the ranks. Companies K and F, commanded by Capt. Charles E. Maxfield and Edward H. Snyder, respectively, turned out thirty-six files, and were warmly applauded. Company K, at the close of the ceremony, was presented with the trophy for armory rifle practice, senior team, and the trophy for the twenty-five men team, and Company I, Capt. Charles W. Furey, was presented with the junior trophy. Among those who received the State decorations for long and faithful service were: 1st Lieut. Henry D. McCutcheon, for twenty-five years, and Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman, for fifteen years. The regiment was then dismissed, passing in review again in a very creditable manner. General McLeer spoke some warm words of praise of the showing made by the regiment and personally complimented General Eddy on the general appearance and work of the regiment. The military exercises were followed by dancing, while General McLeer and other invited guests were hospitably entertained by the officers of the regiment.

Capt. E. A. Strong, recently appointed I.S.A.P. on the staff of Colonel Dyer of the 13th N.Y., has arranged an interesting schedule of matches for armory rifle shooting. It began with the competition for the Riker Trophy on Feb. 8 for teams of five, and will end with the Vanderbilt Trophy on April 9. The regiment will be reviewed by Comptroller Metz on Thursday evening, March 1. Lieut. John M. Knapp, battalion adjutant, who has been in the regiment since July, 1889, has resigned. He was a competent young officer, and before joining the 12th served in Troop A.

Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, of the 22d N.Y., is doing good work as instructor of the cordage class, and in various knots and splices he has a knowledge that would do credit to an old mariner. Recent changes among commissioned officers are the election of Lieut. J. A. Turney, as captain of Co. F, vice Lowenbein, resigned, and the election of ex-Sergt. L. L. Angell as second lieutenant of Co. D. Colonel Thurston has prescribed new rules for the examination of N.C.O., which require them to pursue a wider scope in their studies, with the result that they must be thoroughly posted or they cannot pass the examining board. This is of benefit to the N.C.O., who realizes that when he receives his warrant it means also that he knows his duty. There will be a review of the regiment on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, by Colonel Appleton, 7th Regiment.

Appropos of the review and regimental drill of the 9th N.Y., in its armory on Jan. 30 last, which we noted in our issue of Feb. 3, page 645, Major General Roe has sent to Col. W. F. Morris the following letter: "Sir: I want to express to you and to your regiment my appreciation of the excellence of your review, drill and evening parade. The drill was one of the best that I have ever seen on an armory floor. The alertness, knowledge and responsiveness of the officers was especially observable, and I consider your regiment to be on a very high plane of excellence."

Capt. T. R. Cowell, 2d Regiment, of West Virginia, has written an interesting paper on "The Honor of an Officer," in which he gives some sound advice, as to discipline, deportment, esprit de corps, etc. The Captain, in order to promote the efficiency of the regiment in "Guard Duty" and to encourage the men to greater effort in preparation for "Sentinel Duty," has offered a trophy to be competed for at this year's encampment. It will be awarded to the company securing the greatest number of orderlies at guard mount.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. H. O.—Write to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., as to rules, etc., for examination. You could not be discharged from the Navy before your time expired, by reason of your wanting to accept a civil position under the Government.

J. S.—If a deserter surrenders at a military post and claims to have been within the limits of the United States during two years of his absence in desertion, and there is no attainable evidence in disproof thereof, the C.O. will require him to file an affidavit asserting his claim, and will immediately set him at liberty with instructions to apply by letter to the Military Secretary of the Army for a deserter's release.

INQUIRER.—All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, or in the China relief expedition, or in any part of the Philippine Islands between April 11, 1898, and July 4, 1902, or in the Department of Mindanao, P.I., between July 4, 1902, and Dec. 31, 1904, are entitled to wear service-in-war chevrons.

F. F. F.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, giving your reason for wanting same.

W. A. R.—The present address of Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, U.S.R.C.S., is the revenue cutter Boutwell, Newbern, N.C.

J. J. H.—You will find in our list of Navy ships published each week, the ports at which the different vessels are located. By going over our files you can learn the names of vessels which have visited European ports this year. Coal is procured at various ports, including Algiers, Villefranche, Leghorn, Naples, Piraeus and Alexandria.

W. F. C.—"Carry arms" was abolished from the manual of arms, U.S.A., since the Infantry Drill Regulations were revised in 1904. State to what arm of the Service the officer belongs, whose uniform you desire information about, and repeat the question.

G. L. K.—Par. 383, A.R., 1904, as amended by G.O. 170, W.D., Oct. 15, 1905, states: "and if not in ranks will render the prescribed salute, the position of the salute being retained until the last note of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' etc." Which is correct: Stand at attention and uncover, or, stand at attention and salute with the hand? Answer: Stand at attention and salute with the hand, keeping the latter at the side of the head until the last note is played.

J. O. L. asks: (1) I have been eligible for the position of post commissary sergeant since January, 1905, and when I passed my examination I was first sergeant of Co. K, 6th Inf. I was discharged from that organization in February, 1905, and re-enlisted in March, 1905, in Co. K, 18th Infantry. Should I notify the Commissary General of such change in order to remain eligible? (2) I am now on detached service from my company as a member of the Military Guard at the U.S. Military Prison which has just been established, pending transfer to general service, as this company of Military Guards will soon be. Will I lose my place on the Register of Eligibles if I transfer to general service? Answer: (1) It is not necessary for you to notify the Commissary General of your change in regiment. So long as you are a sergeant you remain eligible. You must be a sergeant when selected from the eligible list for appointment as commissary sergeant. (2) You will not lose your place on the list of eligibles if you are transferred to general service duty so long as you retain your rank as a sergeant. This information may be accepted as authoritative; it was given by the Commissary General of Subsistence.

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FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 5, 1906.

The post has a lonesome, quiet aspect since the departure of the troops. It does seem that Fort Thomas is never allowed to keep her soldiers long enough to get fully acquainted before they are off and away. Mrs. G. H. B. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 4th Inf., did not leave with her husband, but will remain here some time. Also Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Capt. J. F. Wilkinson, 4th Inf., remains here indefinitely, detained by the illness of her children.

Capt. and Mrs. Switzer entertained the 4th Infantry Card Club at their home most delightfully on Thursday night. Lieut. L. M. Hathaway, granted a short leave, will spend it in Lexington, Ky., where he has been called by the illness of an uncle. Chaplain J. L. Hunter will spend a leave in Beaver Falls, Pa., where he was called to attend the sick bed of his father, who has been ill for some time.

A meeting of the young men of the Highlands district, in which this post is situated, will be held on Tuesday night in the interest of an organization to promote the establishment of a driving club. A tract of land has been secured on Grand avenue, where a one mile track will be built in the spring.

On Friday evening the 4th Infantry band gave a fine dance at the gymnasium hall which was a great social success. The guests from the cities numbered 250.

The post exchange is now ready for business in the post gymnasium. The exchange will not only include a room for the sale of general stores, but also a restaurant, reading room, billiard room and other features for the entertainment of the enlisted men. Colonel Ray has succeeded in securing an additional appropriation of \$2,200 for the purpose. All that seems lacking to complete this post in the way of buildings is a suitable chapel.

Mrs. Julia Thompson, widow of the late Colonel Thompson, U.S.A., is a guest of Judge Albert Berry and Mrs. Berry, of Newport.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 4, 1906.

The recently organized basketball team, composed of the officers of the post, made its initial appearance in Burlington last Friday evening, when it met the business men's team of the Young Men's Christian Association. The game was fast and interesting. The business men, who were well versed in the sport, played all around the officers, but the contest demonstrated that the latter have good material in their lineup, all they need being hard practice. The score was 11 to 8, in favor of the business men. The officers playing were Messrs. Keleher, Patterson, Lear, Martin and Foster. After the game the entire party adjourned to the Dorn Café, where the officers were guests at a banquet.

The post bowling team won two games from the Queen City team last Wednesday evening in that city and lost the third game. The highest individual score for the post was made by Kitts, 212. The post team were: Parker, Shepard, Kitts, Geiger and Glinley.

A fast and well-played game of basketball was pulled off last Saturday evening in the post gymnasium between the two teams organized among the officers. The game was won by the team captained by A. C. F. Keleher; score, 23-8. Lear's team: Lear, Foster, Holliday, Smith, Russell. Keleher's team: Martin, Keleher, Patterson, Kirkpatrick, Mowry. This was only one of the games played during the week by the officers. The gymnasium has become their resort in the afternoons now and a great deal of interest is being taken in things gymnastic. Arrangements are being made by Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, superintendent of athletics, for an indoor athletic meet, to be held on Feb. 21. Much interest is being manifested by Troop C in basketball. Preliminary plans have been formed with 1st Sergt. George Duncon as captain and manager. The 23d Battery and Troop M are also evincing much interest in the sport.

A great surprise was given the members of the 2d Squadron last Saturday evening by George F. Dempsey, who before showing his loyalty to the Government, spent much time cultivating his natural talents as an actor, singer and painter. His imitation of "William Gillette in Secret Service," given in the quarters of Troop E last Saturday evening, was highly appreciated by his audience.

Among appropriations recently approved by the Quartermaster General of the Army is one of \$7,500, to be used in the converting the present administration building, on completion of the new building of the same kind into bachelor officers' quarters. The interior work of the new building is progressing rapidly, and will doubtless be completed before April, the time specified by contract.

A circular has been posted during the week prohibiting men from visiting the hospital, owing to a case of diphtheria, which has developed.

Troop G has entered the contest with Troops C and M for the detail at the Madison Square Garden military tournament. Each of these organizations is fortunate in having troop commanders who are most excellent drill instructors, and the competition will certainly be hard fought.

A train of four flat cars and four box cars arrived Thursday with new field pieces for the 23d and 27th Batteries stationed here. The old ones are being prepared for shipment to the Rock Island Arsenal. Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., arrived Wednesday, in charge of a large detachment of Cavalry and Artillery recruits.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett departed last Tuesday morning for New York, where they sailed for the Philippines. Major Mathias W. Day, 15th Cav., who has been quarantined for mumps, has recovered and resumed duty, commanding the 2d Squadron. Mrs. Warren W. Whitelake's guest, her aunt, Miss Dolan, left Friday to visit relatives in Brooklyn. She will return to the post later.

Mrs. Michael M. McNamee entertained all the ladies of the post and some of her Burlington friends at progressive euchre last Wednesday afternoon. A luncheon was served, after which the games began. Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Wallace, and Miss Daisy McGinniss won the prizes. Guests from Burlington were Mrs. Cole, Miss Bingham, and Miss Strong. Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen entertained last Saturday evening at dinner in honor of Mrs. McNamee's guests, the Misses McGinniss. The Misses Mc-



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Under the Same Roof.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Ginniss, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman, and Lieut. G. M. Russell were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Edward Wheatley, Art. Corps, are in Montpelier visiting Lieutenant Wheatley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Wheatley. They were married at Winthrop, Mass., on Jan. 29, in the South Congregational Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Cummings. Lieutenant Wheatley was born in Montpelier, entered Norwich University at Northfield and was graduated with honors in the class of 1901. He was the first cadet major that the corps of cadets at Norwich ever had. He comes from a race of soldiers, which numbers some men of arms in nearly all its generations and includes Major Nathaniel Wheatley, a Revolutionary officer.

Much interest is being evinced by the command here to know that maneuvers are being planned by the War Department to be held at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., some time this year. The troops hope to get orders for a long march around the bottom of Lake Champlain if the project carries.

The post bowling team won two games from a Burlington team in that city Tuesday evening. Score: Fort Ethan Allen, 843, 806, 891; Burlington, 833, 845, 834.

Color Sergt. Bert Garver, who has so successfully carried on the duties of post exchange steward at this post for the past two years, received his discharge by purchase on Monday, and will leave in a few days for Panama, where he has a lucrative secret service position awaiting him.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Dec. 20, 1905.

It is difficult for the average American at this post to realize that the holiday season is upon us. To most of us who have come hither with recollections of Fort Snelling, Fort Lincoln and Fort Keogh still fresh in our minds, a Christmas in what seems and feels to be the heart of summer seems rather out of place. Should any of us forget to send the greetings of the season to our friends across the seas, the neglect must not be attributed to an attack of "Philippinitis," but rather to that apparent disregard on the part of mother Nature in these islands for those lines which so clearly mark the changing seasons in other and more familiar quarters of the globe.

Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a moonlight launch party last week Tuesday evening. It was one of those beautiful moonlight nights in the tropics when all that is lovely and attractive is bestowed in boundless profusion, and the occasion will long be pleasantly remembered.

Lieuts. Charles F. Herr and Otis R. Cole, recently promoted, have been assigned to the 21st Infantry, and have arrived at this post. Several dinner parties have been given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieutenant Cole, and they have begun to feel at home among us.

At a recent meeting of the Officers' Club the following officers were elected: President, Col. C. Williams; vice-president, Lieut. Chase Doster; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Joseph Ware. The board of governors consists of three officers and Capt. F. Kobbé, C. F. Armistead; Lieuts. J. B. Woolnough and Bennett. A hop was given under the auspices of the club last Friday evening. The pretty decorations, the delightful music, the dainty refreshments, the cheer and good will which prevailed, all

conspired to make this first social function under the new management a grand success.

Several changes are again taking place in this garrison. Co. L left Sunday for Laoang, Camp Hartshorne, to relieve Co. E, which has been stationed there since the arrival of the 21st Infantry in the islands. Co. E arrived at Camp Connell this morning. The officers who have gone to Laoang with Co. L are Captain Kobbé, Lieutenants Dabney and Lanza. Lieutenant Lentz has returned to this station in command of Co. E. Lieut. George E. Ball has been ordered to Hilo for duty in the Q.M. Department, and left last Sunday.

Mrs. H. A. Leonhauser and son, Watson, are passengers on the transport Sherman, which sailed from Manila last week Friday. Watson has been in poor health ever since his arrival in the islands last March, and this is one of the reasons why they have returned to the United States. Fred Palmer, son of Major Palmer, is also a passenger on that transport. Major Palmer accompanied Fred as far as Manila.

Lieut. William P. Kitts has been detailed as signal officer, intelligence officer and engineer officer, in place of Lieut. W. Dabney, who has gone to Laoang. Lieut. J. C. Fairfax is assistant quartermaster to assist Captain Parmerter in his arduous duties. Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., who has for several years been on detached service as instructor in the University of Nebraska, arrived at Camp Connell to-day. Capt. C. E. Hampton is en route and is expected to arrive on the Seward, due on Friday.

Mrs. Van Deman expects to leave Camp Connell for Manila this week to spend Christmas with her husband, Capt. R. H. VanDeman, recently ordered there for duty with the Military Bureau of Information. Lieut. Moss L. Love, brother of Mrs. G. Freeman, is at Camp Connell on a short visit. Capt. William M. Morrow, commanding Co. K, 21st Inf., at Gandara, is here for the day. Capt. Lutz Wahl leaves for Manila this week to meet Mrs. Wahl and children, who are expected to arrive on the transport about the latter part of this week. Captain Wahl and his family will spend Christmas in Manila.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6, 1906.

The order announcing the pardon granted by the President in the case of John Paul Miller was read in the presence of Miller and the full brigade of midshipmen Sunday at the one o'clock formation. Immediately thereafter Midshipman Miller was released from arrest and restored to duty. He is captain of one of the companies of the brigade, and a "star" man of the graduating class, the last annual examination showing his standing to be No. 7. It is said that the final examination now on will put him No. 3. The fact that the Navy Department has asked for additional information concerning Decatur and Marzoni is taken as an indication that strong efforts are being made to secure a pardon for them also.

Serious thieving is at progress here at the Experimental Station (Old Fort Madison), at the Naval Academy and at the Marine Quarters; heavy chains were stolen at the station and Academy. The chains stolen at the station were traced and parties have been arrested. The officers of the Marine Quarters have lost a number of valuable articles.

The following fourth classmen have resigned: Chase W. Nichols, of Winchester, Md.; Charles Hibbard, of

Providence, R.I.; J. L. Hand, of Pelham, and Benjamin W. Tye, of Atlanta, Ga.

It has been settled that Yale will send a crew to Annapolis again this season, though it was in doubt for some time. The race will probably be rowed on the last Saturday in May. The other races are double-headers with Georgetown, Columbia and Pennsylvania. Asst. Prof. Paul J. Dashiell has been appointed Professor of Mathematics, U.S.N.

The handsome armory at the Naval Academy has been decorated for the German to be given by the first class of midshipmen to their friends on Friday night, Feb. 9. The class German is the most exclusive social affair of the whole year's social season.

The hazing court-martial has adjourned to meet on Feb. 13. There is a strong feeling here that the court may not assemble again, but that there will be an intervention of higher authority to bring the trial to a close.

Orders announcing that Midshipman Ned Leroy Chapin, a member of the first class, had been convicted of hazing and sentenced to dismissal were read to the brigade of midshipmen at noon.

The "Lucky Bag," the annual publication of the graduating class of midshipmen, issued Monday, is dedicated to Commander Fullam "as a slight mark of appreciation of the thoughtful and courteous treatment extended the class by him on every occasion." A photograph of him is published in the book. The "Lucky Bag" is bound in green leather, with gold letters, the class colors, and contains the usual amount of wit and jokes at the expense of naval officers attached to the Academy and members of the class. The editor-in-chief is Roy Francis Smith, of Minnesota. Roland M. Brainard, of Annapolis, is business manager. It is the thirteenth issue of the publication.

The list of cadet officers as announced is as follows: Cadet commander, Arthur W. Frank; lieutenant and brigade adjutant, Calvin P. Page; brigade staff petty officer, Stephen B. McKinney.

First Battalion.

First Battalion—Cadet lieutenant commander, P. G. Lauman; lieutenant and adjutant, C. R. Hyatt; chief petty officer, E. A. Ewing.

First Company—Lieutenant R. T. Hanson, junior lieutenant, H. T. Dyer; ensign, Philip H. Hammond. Petty Officers: First Class—R. F. Prellsen, S. Danenhower, G. L. Schuyler, and R. C. Needham. Second Class—A. G. Martin, L. H. Maxfield, H. W. McCormack, and P. Seymour.

Second Company—Lieutenant, R. W. Mathewson; junior lieutenant, H. L. Holden; ensign, C. R. Clark. Petty Officers: First Class—F. T. Stevenson, J. B. Howell, D. S. H. Howard and C. G. Davy. Second Class—C. W. Crosse, C. T. Blackburn, E. Lando, and H. C. Gearing.

Third Company—Lieutenant, W. H. Lee; junior lieutenant, J. S. Evans; ensign, F. E. Cross. Petty Officers: First Class—G. E. Davis, M. C. Shirley, J. M. Schelling, and H. J. Abbott. Second Class—H. Campbell, N. L. Nichols, E. R. Williams, and E. R. Leonard.

Fourth Company—Lieutenant, F. C. Starr; junior lieutenant, R. A. Theobald; ensign, C. R. Robinson. Petty Officers: First Class—G. H. Bowdley, H. S. Babbitt, J. W. Lewis, C. C. Slayton. Second Class—C. A. Jones, H. T. Kays, R. Jacobs, and R. F. Bernard.

Fifth Company—Lieutenant, R. S. Crenshaw; junior lieutenant, B. Bruce; ensign, W. L. Beck. Petty Officers: First Class—M. A. Libbey, C. C. Gill, W. G. Child, A. Watkins. Second Class—E. A. Lichtenstein, G. Hobbs, J. Parker, Jr., and M. J. Torlinski.

Sixth Company—Lieutenant, H. C. Murfin, Jr.; junior lieutenant, A. T. Beauregard; ensign, A. C. Read. Petty Officers: First Class—R. S. Galloway, H. K. Hewitt, V. V. Woodward, and R. F. McConnell. Second Class—J. H. Klein, Jr., W. R. Manier, C. McK. Lynch, and F. A. L. Vossler.

Second Battalion.

Second Battalion—Lieutenant commander, Richard Hill; lieutenant and adjutant, Albert M. Cohen; chief petty officer, W. C. Ulrich.

Seventh Company—Lieutenant, L. M. Stevens; junior lieutenant, I. H. Mayfield; ensign, F. Goldthwaite. Petty Officers: First Class—E. D. McWhorter, G. T. Swasey, W. S. Farber and L. F. Kimball. Second Class—E. G. Allen, F. W. Lagerquist, J. A. Monroe, and R. B. Horner.

Eighth Company—Lieutenant, W. W. Bradley; junior lieutenant, P. H. McCrary; ensign, S. L. Henderson. Petty Officers: First Class—W. P. Beehler, R. C. Parker, W. O. Wallace and T. A. Symington. Second Class—J. L. Hydrick, L. Jordan, Jr., L. E. Bratton, and W. T. Mallison.

Ninth Company—Lieutenant, J. T. Cruse; junior lieutenant, R. A. Spruance; ensign, R. P. Emrich. Petty Officers: First Class—C. H. J. Keppeler, W. P. Williamson, J. H. Hoover, and L. F. Thibault. Second Class—J. B. Earle, E. B. Walker, B. Taylor, and C. T. Osburn.

Tenth Company—Lieutenant, E. F. Johnson; junior lieutenant, R. A. Burford; ensign, A. W. Brown, Jr. Petty Officers: First Class—D. A. Scott, F. Russell, D. G. Copeland and B. H. Bruce. Second Class—F. T. Van Auken, E. W. Pritchard, F. W. Milner and H. L. Spencer.

Eleventh Company—Lieutenant, C. A. Dunn; junior lieutenant, W. H. Walsh; ensign, G. E. Baker. Petty Officers: First Class—A. A. Corwin, C. L. Wright, R. F. Ludlow, and J. S. Barleon. Second Class—A. S. Farquhar, H. E. Knauss, George Joerns, and H. H. Ritter.

Twelfth Company—Lieutenant, J. W. W. Cumming; junior lieutenant, W. W. Lawrence; ensign, R. B. Coffman. Petty Officers: First Class—R. E. Gilmour, W. C. Nixon, G. M. Ravenscroft, and D. E. Cummings. Second Class—R. S. Edwards, L. J. Gulliver, W. T. Smith, and W. F. Cochrane, Jr.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 1, 1906.

The largest affair of the week was the bridge party at which Mrs. David Potter was hostess, on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 26. Miss Helen Dean, of St. Paul, who arrived the day previous for a visit of some time with Mrs. Potter, was the guest of honor, and a number of the ladies of the yard and of the naval contingent in Vallejo had been asked to meet the visitor. Tables were placed for sixteen players, and a delightful afternoon was passed by the lovers of bridge. Mrs. Benjamin F. Hittenhouse and Mrs. Charles G. Smith won the prizes. Other guests were: Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Frances Bright, of England; Mrs. H. C. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Mrs. W. L. Jolly, Miss Cleggett, Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Mrs. H. A. Evans and Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo.

Asst. Civil Engr. Frederick H. Cooke, who has been spending the past few weeks at his home in Cincinnati, returned on Friday. He goes to Cavite for duty, and will remain here until the sailing of the Mongolian. He has issued invitations to a farewell dinner at the Bachelors' Mess next Monday evening. P.A. Paymr. Henry DeF. Mel, of the Independence, went to San Francisco on Friday for a short visit with friends. He returned the first of the week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin B. Harwood, U.S.R.C.S., whose marriage was a society event in San Francisco a week ago, are at present at Monterey, where they have taken a cottage for the next couple of months, then to return to San Francisco to stay until Lieutenant Harwood's ship is ordered away for a cruise.

Ensign Charles T. Wade, formerly of the Bennington, left on Jan. 28 for his home in New Jersey. He has quite recovered his health, and since his discharge from the hospital has been a guest at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans.

Lieut. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler arrived at the yard the



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popular reception at their handsome quarters on Calle Real, Malate. Mrs. Corbin was assisted in dispensing the good cheer of New Year's day by Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Babbitt, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. McCoy and many others. The 13th Infantry band played throughout the two hours, from five to seven o'clock, p.m. Archbishop J. J. Harty held open house on Monday last. Many thronged to wish this genial and charming gentleman continued health throughout the new year. At the "Malacanang," the Governor General's home, Vice-Governor Ide received, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Bryan. The Constabulary band furnished music. These were the three principal houses of attraction for New Year's callers. Many private quarters received friends throughout the day in an informal way.

Most of our Asiatic Fleet are at home once more in the breakwater of Manila bay or at the navy yard of Cavite. The cruiser Raleigh, which has recently returned from Hong Kong, has been engaged in preliminary target practice, being now at Cavite.

Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin, U.S.N., assigned to command the Monadnock, with station at Canton, China, will leave to-morrow for his boat in Chinese waters.

December 30 being the birthday of the Filipino's hero, Dr. José Rizal, a big time was had by the native population on that date. A grandstand was erected on the Luneta, where the Manila fathers, Colonel Bryan, and representatives from many nations of the earth, viewed the parade which consisted of native made and decorated floats. A number of Filipinas and Filipinos marched and sang. Several biers, each to portray the casket of the immortal Rizal, were prominent features of the procession. It is said that Dr. Rizal was killed and fell on the Luneta, on the spot where the flag pole now stands, from which so proudly floats the Stars and Stripes.

Among the passengers lately arriving on the Tean from Hong Kong, was Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Evans, who has been a member of the Lin-chau investigating committee. Commander Evans was navigating officer on the Oregon, and now becomes executive officer of the Cincinnati.

Our gifted young Attorney General, Lebbeus R. Wilfley, gave a dinner in honor of Major Gen. Leonard Wood at his residence, the "Bungalow," last week; besides the guest of honor there were present Col. J. G. D. Knight, military secretary, the Supreme Court of these islands, Judge A. C. Carson, and many others in authority.

The four-handed Euchre Club, which meets every Tuesday morning at the University Club House, had Mrs. C. G. Starr as hostess this past week. The Tuesday before Mrs. George A. Nugent's farewell gift to the club, a set of handsome Japanese cups and saucers, was won by Mrs. Newgardner; Mrs. Crosby's gift, a lacquer tray, was awarded to Mrs. Hull.

The wives of officers stationed at Fort William McKinley, have selected different days on which to be "at home," a day for each regiment. The ladies of the 16th Infantry receive on each Tuesday afternoon. The fair sex of the 13th Infantry on Wednesdays.

A very pretty Christmas tree was enjoyed by the small people as well as by many of the larger ones at Fort William McKinley on the night of Dec. 23, in Memorial Hall. A beautiful tree can be had here, which is cut about four miles from Benquet; it is a kind of Japanese pine, with fine, long needles, the ideal size and shape of a Christmas tree. The Bay View Hotel gave its numerous Army and Navy guests a Christmas tree on the 24th.

A holiday cotillion was danced at Camp Wallace on Saturday evening the favors being donated by the lady guests, each vying with the other in beauty and novel design. The chaperones were: Mrs. Arthur W. Ferguson, Mrs. W. S. Edgerly, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Gurovitz, Colonel McCoy, as president of the dancing club, led and a delightful time was had by all present.

Comdr. J. B. Blish, U.S.N., retired, who has been in command of the Frolic, has left for his future home in the United States, sailing on the S.S. Rubi last month. Surg. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., recently attached to the Wisconsin, has left to join the Chicago, Pacific Squadron, as surgeon of the fleet. He sailed on the Yen-sang to Hong Kong, thence via the Minnesota to Seattle.

An informal hop was enjoyed at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, on Friday evening last, with the following guests from Manila: Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Deakney, Misses Girard, Lee, North, Mearns, Burns, Byrne, May Byrne and Wood; Captains Humphrey, Penn and Horton; Drs. Morse and Thomburg; from the Navy, Commander Gillmore. Ladies of the 16th Infantry, 13th Infantry and 8th Cavalry were present en masse. The 13th Infantry band furnished music.

A delightful cotillion was enjoyed at the University Club, corner of Calle Real and San Luis, Ermita, recently, being led by one of the most popular officers in the Philippines Division, Capt. W. E. Horton. Among the dancers were: Miss Cook, daughter of Capt. Frank A. Cook, whose partner was Judge Bouvet, of the Manila bar; Misses Byrne, Miss Girard and most of the society goes of this gay capital city.

Mrs. Clem, wife of Col. John L. Clem, Chief Q.M., goes to-morrow on the Logan on her way to San Antonio, Texas, to visit her father, Mr. Dan Sullivan, and family, who live there. Mrs. Clem will be greatly missed.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins, 2d Cav., and Lieuts. C. G. Harvey and Henry J. Reilly, 2d Cav., were all recently registered at the Army and Navy Club, Walled City, from Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga. Lieut. Edward V. Miller, 29th Inf., who is on detached service with the civil government, as governor of the province of Paragua, was recently a guest in the city for a few days. Misses Metcalfe, sisters of Lieut. R. F. Metcalfe, Med. Dept., whose station is the Division Hospital, left on the Seward for a tour of the southern islands, stopping en route to visit friends. A recent addition to our pay de-

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partment is Capt. William S. Valentine, who will have duty with the Chief Paymaster of the Department of Luzon.

The cableship Liscum left Manila on Dec. 22 loaded with sixty thousand feet of lumber for Zamboanga. The erection of officers' quarters is still in progress at this attractive garrison. A new post is also in course of erection at Parang, Mindanao, the new site being just about midway between the small Moro village and the present post, on a hill that commands a magnificent view of Bay de Llanana and the surrounding country. The woods around this garrison, as well as Cottabato and Malabang, are full of hostile Moros. Those around Zamboanga and Camp Overton, both in Mindanao, seem more reasonable, although all need most watchful care at all times. The post commander at Camp Overton allows the Moros around that post to bring their wares within reach of the post every Friday. It is a fact thoroughly recognized in a Moro country that this tribe of natives fear and will run from a Government teamster with wagon and horses quicker than from many men on foot. We seldom hear of a teamster in charge of a wagon being attacked, when over the same road two or three soldiers have been killed while walking to or from a target range, or hunting.

Our sea defense is engaged in target practice just now; the Ohio is on the range and will be succeeded by the Wisconsin in a few days.

Our popular division commander, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, has received a cablegram, dated Washington, Jan. 1, from Secretary Taft, saying: "You will be appointed lieutenant general April 14," and heartiest congratulations are being extended.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 23, 1906.

Paymr. D. M. Addison has received news of the serious illness of his mother in Salina, Kas.

Several woodworking machines of the latest pattern have arrived at the yard.

The last one of several whaleboats under construction for the past three months has been completed in the boatshop, and the work of building two steam cutters will be started next week.

The ward room officers of the Philadelphia entertained at dinner on Jan. 25 for Mrs. Stacy Potts, the Misses Potts, Surg. and Mrs. Brister and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

Comdr. and Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained the Bridge Club on Jan. 23.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Wyckoff, of Port Townsend, returned to their home on Jan. 23, after a pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. Burwell.

Comdr. Stacy Potts returned from Mare Island Jan. 26. Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle returned from that yard Jan. 27.

The coast survey steamers Patterson, Gedney and McArthur are anchored in the bay near Port Orchard for the balance of the winter.

The U.S. Army transport Dix left the drydock Jan. 26, having been undergoing repairs and painting since Monday, Jan. 15. She is now in Tacoma loading a cargo of horses, forage and lumber for the Philippines.

The allowance in the steam engineering department for the month of February has been reduced from \$10,000 to \$8,000.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 4, 1906.

It takes a good deal of imagination with a deep sense of realization of dates and facts to make one feel it is really Christmas tide in the Philippines, so warm, balmy and sunshiny does everywhere appear. On Christmas eve at the American Cathedral, Intramuros, Archbishop Harty held midnight services, with innumerable waxen candles and the usual Christmas decorations for this magnificent church. The magnitude of the outer chancel can be imagined more accurately when it is said there were eight large banana trees in full leafage used as decorations, and the trees did not seem in the least too large. Most of the churches held services, with large congregations. Americans over here continued their home rule of having Christmas trees and hanging up stockings. Then the transport Logan came in on the 23d, loaded with boxes and bundles from loved ones in the homeland, which helped out the otherwise lonely feeling of being at Christmas so far from home.

Lieut. Col. T. W. Jones, 7th Cav., who was a passenger on the Logan, leaves to-day for Camp McGrath, Batangas, to join his regiment. Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, 15th Inf., from Cottabato, Mindanao, is at the Army and Navy Club until the sailing of the transport to-morrow, when Miss Van Horn will accompany her brother on a trip through China and Japan. Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, with Mrs. Collins, is spending a few days in Manila, stopping at the Delmonico.

On Dec. 24 Major Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Major and Mrs. E. B. Babbitt and Capt. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum returned to these islands after a delightful trip to Australia. All are well and report a most happy journey. Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been acting division commander during the absence of General Corbin, left Manila on Dec. 24 for his station at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan is in Manila just now for a pause of some ten days in his trip around the world. A reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Bryan by the Elks of Manila at their lovely club house on the Luneta on Friday afternoon last. Mr. Dorrington made the presentations. The Constabulary band, stationed on a lighter at the side of the club house, on the water, enlivened the reception hours, and lemonade and punch were served. Among the guests were Col. John L. Clem, Captains Horton, Penn and Moss, Mr. Aguilardo, and many in civil and Navy life. Colonel Bryan is looking splendid, and has been most happy in his remarks to the Filipinos since his arrival.

On New Year's day Gen. and Mrs. Corbin gave a most

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THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

In an article on submarines in the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, Lieut. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., thus records his conclusions:

"Submarines have received so little discussion in comparison with their value that I am induced to write this article in order to invite criticism and discussion. There are two main types of submarines, the diving type as typified by the Holland boat, and the even keel type, as the Lake boat. Each of these two types may be divided into the defensive and offensive. The terms submarines and submersibles have been used to designate the defensive and offensive types respectively and also to designate the diving and even keel types. This leads to confusion, whereas the divisions given in the first part of the paragraph clearly explain each type.

"The diving type necessarily carries very little reserve buoyancy and submerges by pointing the bow down about eight degrees, using the horizontal rudder to keep the bow pointed down. To maintain submergence after arriving at the proper depth, the bow remains pointed down at an angle of about three degrees, though this varies on each craft and a man has to receive special training at the diving rudder.

"The even keel type is fitted with hydroplanes, two on each side and near the center of buoyancy, one hydroplane being forward at this point and the other aft of it. These hydroplanes are operated in unison by hand gear or by an air engine. This type carries more reserve buoyancy, may carry a drop keel, and is considered more easy to handle when submerged. The defensive type ranges from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons displacement and is built to operate from a base. It may store its batteries by using its motor as a dynamo or by receiving a current from the base. The offensive type is above 200 tons displacement and is built to cruise with a squadron, receiving gasoline from a parent ship and restoring its own batteries.

"With these various types of submarines in use in the navies of the world, the United States has had experience with only one type, the diving defensive submarine. The Holland boat is the best development of the diving type, but Mr. Holland's best efforts are now given to developing that type in Great Britain.

"The Lake submarine is an excellent example of the even keel offensive type, but Mr. Lake is likewise engaged in building these craft for foreign governments. Both of the above types were originally developed in the United States. Several boats of the diving offensive type are now building for our Navy.

"The Holland boat is built fish-shaped, but round, the greatest diameter being about one-third distant from the bow. Its motive power consists of a single gasoline engine for surface running, and a motor for submarine running. The storage battery consists of sixty large cells stowed in tanks inside at the bottom of the boat. The storage battery is so divided as to consist of thirty cells to forward battery and thirty cells to after battery, the cells of each battery joined in series. By the switch-board these batteries may be thrown in series or parallel. To charge these batteries the motor is used as a dynamo, the gasoline engine supplying the power. By a system of clutches the main shaft is connected to either the motor or gasoline engine. In making landings or getting under way, the motor is used, as the gasoline engine is so connected as to drive the shaft one way only.

"The air compressor is worked by gears off the main shaft, and the air is stored in eight 2,000 pound flasks, one fifty pound flask, and one ten pound flask. The two latter flasks are usually filled from the 2,000 pound flasks through reducing valves. The fifty pound flask is used for firing torpedoes, supplying the air impulse, and for blowing the amidship tank. It may be connected up, however, to blow any tank. The ten pound flask is used for blowing out the tanks when the submarine has arrived at the surface. The ballast tanks are as follows: Forward and after trimming tanks, amidship tank, main ballast tank, and auxiliary ballast tank, the latter in some cases consisting of several tanks. Trimming down ready for diving is usually done in smooth water.

"The ventilators are unshipped, motive power shifted to motor, and conning tower lid and main hatch closed. While this is being done, the trimming tanks are approximately filled to required extent. The muffler to gasoline engine is closed to prevent water from entering the gasoline engine. The amidship tank and main ballast tank are then filled in the order given, having first filled the trimming tanks to the required extent.

"The trimming tanks are usually filled in boats having tall periscopes so as to put the craft about three degrees down by the head, but this is determined by experience on each craft. As soon as the auxiliary tank has been

filled so as to leave the amount of positive buoyancy required, about 400 pounds, the craft is in shape for diving. The main ballast and amidship tanks are then blown clear of water; and, when the craft regains its buoyancy, the conning tower lid is opened, ventilators shipped and the muffler opened. The craft may then proceed to cruise on the surface using the gasoline engine. When it is time to dive, the craft is sealed up again, the amidship and main ballast tanks refilled, and the motor started. As the craft gains headway, the diving rudder is put down, helm up, and the craft plunges down. The depth is regulated by the diving rudder, a scale registering the depth. Owing to the resistance of the high periscope and the conning tower to the passage through the water, the tendency of the craft would be to point up were it not for the fact of its being trimmed down by the head. In case of any accident under water, the amidship tank is blown immediately, the air pressure of fifty pounds clearing the tank of water in a very few seconds. As the amidship tank is practically the safety tank, it is the first tank filled when preparing to dive and the first tank blown when it is wished to regain the surface of the water.

"The Lake boat is cigar-shaped, has the same motive power as the Holland boat, but is twin-screw instead of single-screw. The tank arrangement is practically the same, but the reserve buoyancy is greater in submerging, due to the pull on the hydroplanes. The pitch of the screws is regulated by a mechanism inside the boat to give ahead or astern power to the screws, but this is for the gasoline only, as the motors reverse the same as in the Holland boat. The air system is practically the same as in the Holland boat, but the air flasks are stowed on top of the main steel hull instead of inside. In addition to the hydroplanes, a horizontal rudder for diving is also rigged, but of course this boat would not maneuver as well as a diving type as the Holland boat.

"Forward is a diving compartment for leaving the vessel when submerged, working on the same principle as a diving bell. This compartment is not so much a safety compartment as it is for a diving bell for carrying on work at the bottom of harbor entrances in mine fields, etc. As a precaution of safety a five ton lead keel is secured to the center of the keel, which may be dropped in case of necessity by pulling a lever. Living quarters are provided inside for the crew, but these quarters take up so much space that they could better be dispensed with. A large conning tower is on top of the hull, and through this tower projects the omni-scope and periscope. All the mechanism for operating the boat is centered in this conning tower. A water-tight hatch is provided to seal the conning tower off from the hull of the craft. A superstructure is built on top of the hull, forming a compartment used as the main ballast tank. In this compartment are secured the air and gasoline tanks.

"A comparison of the relative merits of each type of submarines would be valuable were we able to obtain such practically, but with the experience our Navy has had with the Holland boat and with the supposed merits of the Lake boat, much may be determined.

"The Holland boat has only one torpedo tube, while the Lake boat has three, two ahead and one astern. This makes it possible to fire all or any of the torpedoes when pointed, while practical experience in the Holland boat demonstrated that an interval of fifteen minutes is necessary between shots, although an interval of ten minutes was obtained in one instance, I believe.

"The Holland boat has a periscope, while the Lake boat has both omni-scope and periscope, the latter extending through and several feet beyond the former. If the periscope of the Holland boat is shot away the boat is rendered useless for day attack, as the conning tower attack is impossible at day time. The Peoria, in a smooth sea, could pick up the periscope of the Shark at 2,000 yards, in some instances at a greater distance; and in rough weather at 1,000 yards. In the Lake boat if the periscope is shot away, the omni-scope still remains for use. In the Holland boat it is a difficult matter to obtain the psychological moment for firing a torpedo, as the craft has to be pointed, put nearly level, and at the same time kept beneath the surface at the requisite depth to have the periscope lens just clear of the water. In attempts in November, 1904, with the Shark, to fire torpedoes at a target it took a minute and a quarter to fire the torpedo on bringing the periscope to the surface, and even then the torpedo went wild.

"The fact that the torpedoes went wild was not the fault of the Holland boat, however, but was due to lack of torpedo practice with these craft. In the Lake boat the craft is always level, can be kept easily at the required depth by the hydroplanes, and consequently renders it more easy to get pointed for firing. In case of the craft suddenly sinking, due to a leaky valve or other cause, the Lake boat suddenly obtains five tons positive buoyancy by letting go her lead keel.

"Much as those in the Holland boats scoff at the danger of diving in their boats, the feeling of safety given by the five-ton keel is an element which tends to dissolve nervousness in the crew in deep sea work that is bound to be reckoned with. As a matter of fact the danger in diving in the Holland boat is greatly magnified at large. With a well trained crew and everything in good condition, there is no danger whatever in diving in the Holland boat. The five-ton keel on the Lake boat acts more as an agent to inspire confidence.

"The large conning tower of the Lake boat is relied on to a large extent to keep the vessel in equilibrium, and consequently this conning tower has been the cause of much adverse criticism of the Lake boat. There is no more likelihood of this conning tower filling with water than there is of the main steel hull, as both have the same structural strength.

"In its desire to obtain the best type afloat for the Navy, the Navy Department has made several attempts to hold competitive trials between these two types of submarines, the builders running their own boats, but so far the Department has been unsuccessful.

"It is by competition that the greatest progress is made. If we had one of the Lake boats on this coast and one on the west coast to compete against the Holland boats, I am confident that our submarine Navy would soon rank among the first in the world instead of holding the fifth or sixth place as it bids fair to do. For harbor defense nothing is superior to the defensive submarine, and the offensive submarine will soon rise to



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be an important factor in battle tactics at sea. The main features of the even keel type are superior to those of the diving type; and seeing this, it is necessary for our Navy to develop that type if it wishes to have an efficient and capable submarine Navy in the future."

PILOTS FOR WARSHIPS.

In an article on the subject of pilots for warships, the New York Tribune says: "The captain of an ocean steamship who has entered this port more than one hundred times said recently that such an accident as that of Jan. 7 was likely to happen in any one of the narrow channels of this harbor, and that if by a collision between two battleships one of them was to have been sunk in Gedney's Channel, for instance, it is more than likely that the entire oceangoing traffic of New York would be tied up for not less than three weeks.

"An officer of a coastwise steamer who was formerly a harbor pilot, in speaking of the Kentucky-Alabama collision, said that six warships ordered out of this harbor about seven years ago nearly came to grief at the same spot as the Kentucky. 'I was pilot,' said he, 'of the center ship of the squadron, which was going out in single column formation. When within an eighth of a mile of the place where the Kentucky "fetched up" I told the captain of the ship, who was on the bridge with me, that if he held his course in obedience to the flagship ahead his ship would be aground in less than ten minutes. He seemed astonished, but he made up his mind in a jiffy.

"Positions no longer!" shouted he to the signal officer; and to me, 'Pilot, take charge of the ship?' I gave the order to 'port' the wheel, and she just about shaved clear of the east bank. I don't think that skipper was ever reprimanded for getting out of position.

"Again," said he, 'just think of this: A boy enters the United States Service. By faithful and heroic conduct for twenty-five years he becomes captain of a battleship. Just at that period he is court-martialed; his reputation is attacked, and he is practically disgraced, for an accident that he was not guilty of causing. All that could be avoided if a pilot, costing perhaps \$100, were taken, for he would be responsible and would keep the ship in deep water.'

"Speaking of the present pilot system in force, he said that when the ocean liner is ready for sea it is the pilot who decides at what stage of the tide she shall go out, and he declared that no pilot has yet been known to take a big ship to sea on an ebb tide, for as soon as she stops for any reason in a narrow channel with a fair tide she is practically out of control. Besides, for safety's sake, they must reach the bar at as near high water as possible.

"As a matter of fact," he said, 'the tendency of a northwest wind blowing for two days is to blow at least two and one-half feet of water out of all the channels, so that a navigator taking a ship drawing twenty-seven feet over a spot on the chart showing thirty feet of water, instead of having three feet under her, has only six inches. As a consequence she won't answer her helm, and she either goes ashore or runs into some other vessel.'

"Except in case of war or some other great emergency, he declared, no ship of great draught should be sent to Sandy Hook at any other time than at high water.

"Capt. Ira Harris, the supervising inspector of steamboats for this port, speaking of the Sandy Hook pilots, said: 'I don't know of a more patriotic and loyal set of seafaring men than our pilots. In two wars they volunteered their services to the Government, and I think they should be encouraged. If all the buoys in the harbor were taken up in time of war a foreign fleet would find it difficult to find the way into the harbor, while our pilots, by their long experience and the ranges, could handle our ships perfectly.' Captain Harris said that when he was superintendent of the Army Transport Service the captains were forbidden to take pilots. When he explained the loyalty of these men to the War Department they yielded, and the pilots have been employed ever since.

"Captain Nickerson, of the Fall River Line, said he believed that the captain of any vessel, whether a war-



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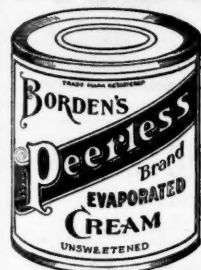
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port, not only in our own country, but throughout the world. To hamper them by measures like the one under consideration would be disconcerting and imprudent in the extreme.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A Russian army doctor attached to the 2d Turkestan Rifle Battalion has been making some interesting experiments in the matter of nourishing soldiers. Dr. Cyrillus Koljago administered to ten men for ten days malt coffee as their sole beverage, with the result that their weight increased during the time to the extent of 832 grammes a man. A like experiment was made by giving tea to the same number of men of a similar constitution and for the same number of days, and in their case the doctor certified a decrease of weight per man to the extent of 520 grammes. He then put the twenty men together back on to tea, and those whose weight had been so signally increased by the malt coffee had within ten days lost 600 grammes a head. The doctor now states that his experiments have led him to believe that it is not merely the nourishing attributes of the malt coffee which mark this increase, but that its effect is mainly to increase the action of the digestive organs, enabling them to draw from all other food taken the utmost quantity of nourishment each may contain.

In continuation of the policy of retrenchment by the weeding out of inactive members of the Russian military organizations the retirement on half pay of twenty-two generals and three admirals who hold sinecures on the Alexander Committee for the Care of the Wounded will soon be gazetted. The committee has fifty-one members, who are doing little except to draw their salaries amounting in all to over \$250,000. Many of them are not even residents of St. Petersburg.

More than 100 scouts, destroyers and torpedo-boats took part in an attack and defense round the British coast as part of their naval training, commencing Jan. 25. The coast-guard stations were mobilized on a war footing. In February the largest fleet yet assembled for maneuvers—fifty-eight battleships and cruisers—will assemble at Lagos under the command of Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, V.C. In June the exercises will be repeated on an extended scale. The warships in the Southern seas and the Pacific will have maneuvers in September.

In the British war in South Africa there were, in round numbers, 400,000 admissions to hospital for disease, and 18,000 for wounds. During the war in the Far East, Japan lost 57,000 from wounds, as against 15,000 from disease.

To avoid the Italian tariff, fifteen torpedo-boats and destroyers, ordered by the Italian Admiralty from Messrs. Thornycroft, are to be made in Italy instead of in the United Kingdom.

The British War Office has finally decided that the new short rifle is to be adopted experimentally, and issued to infantry battalions at home, as soon as the required supply can be turned out from the factories.

In a period of 171 years, from 1700 to 1870, 110 cases are counted in which the outbreak of hostilities has preceded the declaration of war, while in only ten cases has an official declaration of war preceded the outbreak.

In the Cunard Daily Bulletin, published on board the Etruria, there appear particulars of the charges for wireless telegrams. The minimum rates from ship to ship, and in the United Kingdom, are 6s. for twelve words; while in America the charge is 8s. 4d. for ten words. Additional words in each case cost 6d. each.

The smallest army in Europe is that of the Principality of Monaco. It consists of but 75 Guards, 75 Carabiniers and 20 firemen.

The following is the subject for the Gold Medal Essay of the British Royal United Service Institution for the



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ship or a merchantman, should be allowed to employ a pilot at his discretion.

"The Sandy Hook pilots themselves prefer to remain silent in this controversy. Those seen recently spoke with admiration of the officers of the Navy, with whom they say they are on the best of terms. They declared they were always ready and glad to be of assistance to the Navy Department, and several pointed to the fact that the navigating officers of our warships must be capable and efficient men to be able to enter and leave this harbor so many times and in all sorts of weather without any mishap. Said one of the oldest pilots:

"Considering the limited opportunities that these officers have of studying the local conditions of the harbor other than the facts printed on the charts, I think they do remarkably well."

With regard to the bill presented in the House on Jan. 9 by Representative Acheson requiring the commander of every battleship and of every first-class and second-class cruiser of the Navy to take on board a licensed pilot before or leaving any seaport in the United States, it should be kept in mind that there are two sides to the question thus presented. Of course nothing should be left undone to safeguard the great and costly ships of the Navy at all times and under all conditions. Their entry into port, their presence there and their departure therefrom should be protected by every available agency, no matter how large the expense. On the other hand, it would be questionable policy to require the commanders of such vessels to depend upon pilots licensed by State authority for safe entrance into and departure from home ports. It would be far better, in our opinion, to insist that every officer fit in other respects to command a ship should be able to take his vessel into and out of American seaports. The British have the right idea of this matter and it was exemplified by the fact that the Second Cruiser Squadron, under command of Prince Henry of Battenberg, when it visited the port of New York two months ago entered the harbor, passed up North River for two or three miles and sailed away again without employing a single local pilot. We look forward confidently to a time when commanding officers of the United States Navy will be able to pilot their ships safely into and out of every important

year 1906: "What is the Relative Value of Speed and Armament, both Strategically and Tactically, in a Modern Battleship, and how far should either be sacrificed to the other in the ideal ship?"

The French military papers continue to manifest concern at the present relations of France with Germany, but they express confidence as to the result, for time has been given for preparation, and many wants have been made good.

The first of the new English destroyers, known as the "coastal class," of exceptional large size, is ready for launching from the slipway at Messrs. J. S. White's yard at Cowes. She was ordered by the Admiralty as part of the 1905-6 naval program, and is fitted with turbine machinery, burning oil fuel only. Her speed is to be 26 knots.

The bed of the Kiel Canal is to be widened by twenty-two yards, and the water surface by fifty yards, at an estimated cost of £4,000,000.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Feb. 3, page 650.

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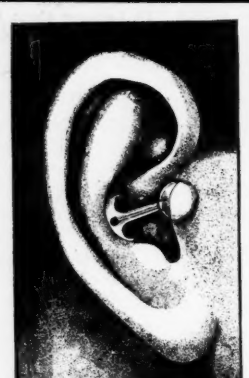
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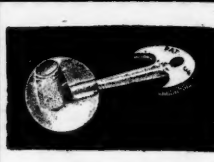
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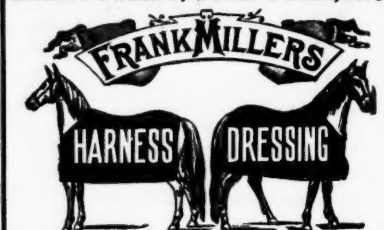
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